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WHOLE No. 2416.

CIRCUIT JUDGE NOT APPOINTED

President to Name No One Before October.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—By this mail or that of the following day on the Sonoma, the territorial authorities will probably receive a warrant for about \$140,000 from the federal government. The Auditor for the Treasury Department has been casting up the account today and Chief W. F. MacLennan, of the division of bookkeeping and warrants, said this afternoon that he expected the money due the Territory in the sum mentioned would reach Honolulu within two weeks.

This is interest due on the bonded debt of Hawaii, which the Federal government assumed at the time of annexation. The interest to the amount of about \$150,000 was paid by the territorial government and now the Federal government, under the terms of annexation, has to make reimbursement. Gov. Dole applied to the Interior Department recently for the payment of this sum of \$150,000 and the matter was referred to the Treasury Department, where a decision to settle partially has been reached.

Mr. MacLennan, who made a trip to Hawaii last year for the purpose of settling up the bonded indebtedness, which the United States assumed, said today that there remained unsettled of the principal about \$6,000. "When I was in Hawaii," he added, "I closed out all these bonds except about \$31,000. Since that time the remainder of the outstanding bonds have been coming in in dribbles. Of the London loan there remains outstanding only \$100, or about \$500, while on the loan placed in the islands there is still about \$5,000 outstanding. We do not know where these bonds are but as they come in they are paid and cancelled. Because of this small sum outstanding, it was decided not to pay the interest due in full. We understand here that the money may be used towards liquidating some of the Hawaiian fire claims."

NO CIRCUIT JUDGE YET.

Circuit Judge Humphreys' successor will not be appointed before October. That is the information vouchsafed at the Department of Justice. President Roosevelt is keeping informed in a general way of the press of candidates but, unless the unexpected happens, he will not take up the case till after he has completed his tour of several States, including states of the southwest and not until Attorney General Knox has returned from France, where he has gone to inquire into matters pertaining to the purchase of the Panama canal. The outlook now is that Attorney General Knox will not return for six weeks, although he may possibly return a little sooner.

Papers regarding candidates for the judgeship are still coming in at the Department, but as I wrote in my last letter, the strictest secrecy regarding the names is observed there, following the general rule. As Hawaiians, who are often here in Washington, are now all out of town, it is quite impossible to get anything definite about the personality and strength of these candidates, except that the candidate, whom the Hawaiian lawyers have generally endorsed, is regarded as the most probable selection.

President Roosevelt has been holding up practically all important appointments, during his sojourn at Oyster Bay, the only exception being the appointment of a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. For weeks the business of the District of Columbia has been at a partial standstill for the lack of a third commissioner, in place of Commissioner Ross, lately deceased. But to numerous people the President has indicated that he does not intend to take up the task of filling offices until he has had his summer vacation.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

The public prints in this section of the country are almost unanimous in the high praise of the splendid speeches the President has been making throughout New England. The verdict seems to be that no other President has attained to the same high standard in his public utterances since the time when President Harrison journeyed across the country to the Pacific Coast and caused his fellow citizens to marvel at the numerous well worded and patriotic words, which he spoke, always dwelling on some new theme. Within the last week the President has spoken in every one of the New England States and is reported everywhere as having been most enthusiastically received. His speeches have been non-partisan but sounding an exalted note for probity and diligence in the public service.

HAWAIIAN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor said today he had not

SEEK INDEMNITY FROM JAPAN FOR LOSS OF MARCUS ISLAND

Action Determined on After the Arrival of Schooner Julia E. Whalen.

After exactly two months' absence the schooner Julia E. Whalen returned to Honolulu yesterday afternoon from Marcus Island, Captain Rosehill and party failing to obtain possession. Sixteen armed Japanese marines from the Japanese warship Kasagi were found on guard on the island, under command of Lieut. Akinote. The party was refused a landing except in small detachments. Mr. Sedgwick of the Bishop Museum and three sailors obtained specimens and samples of the guano and phosphates which average quite high. After remaining on the island six days the little party was ordered off and instructions given to Captain Rosehill to sail away, which he did. A claim for indemnity against the Japanese government will be presented by the Marcus Island Company through the State Department at Washington. Lastly, the Julia E. Whalen will be sold.

THE VOYAGE OF THE WHALEN.

The schooner Julia E. Whalen which sailed from Honolulu on July 10 for Marcus Island arrived there July 30, losing one day in crossing the meridian and making the run of 2800 miles in nineteen days, actual time. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a boat containing Captain Rosehill and Messrs. Bryan and Sedgwick of the Bishop Museum with two sailors effected a landing. They were received by Lieut. Akinote of the Royal Japanese navy and sixteen armed marines drawn up in line at the landing. Captain Rosehill presented to Lieut. Akinote, who could speak English, his license under the seal of the Department of State giving him the right to remove the guano deposits on Marcus and to occupy the island for that purpose. He also presented a document in Japanese obtained in Honolulu stating that he visited the island for the purpose of examining the extent and value of the guano beds and also to collect specimens of flora and fauna for the Bishop Museum, and that no interference would be made with any rights that the government of Japan or the Japanese fishermen on the island might have.

The lieutenant received him courteously and presented in turn a letter from Minister Buck, the American representative at Tokio, which letter Captain Rosehill has mislaid. The substance of the letter was to the effect that Captain Rosehill should precipitate no conflict between the representatives of the Japanese government and the officers and crew of the Whalen, and as far as possible remit all questions of ownership to the island—or his rights therein—for settlement by the State departments of the two governments. Captain Rosehill was also presented with the following communication from the Japanese Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs:

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.
The Minami Torishima,
July 29th, 1902.

Dear Sir,
In the middle of this month Mr. Takahira, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister at Washington wired to his government reporting that according to some American papers you were leaving Honolulu on the 11th inst. in an expedition to Marcus Island to which you had just been granted title by your government.

Immediately on receipt of the above intelligence, the Imperial Government on the one hand telegraphed to their representative at Washington instructing him to inform the United States Government of the legitimate previous acquisition by Japan of the island, and have decided, on the other hand, to dispatch to the spot a fast cruiser with an official of the Foreign Office on board her, for the protection of their rights and in order to meet you and explain to you an account of our acquisition of the island and also in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding between the Japanese subjects on the island and your crew.

It was under such circumstances and with such ends in view that the "Kasagi" of the Imperial Navy was ordered to this island under the command of Captain Sakamoto and that I was commissioned here on board her.

On the eve of our start, Colonel Buck, under instructions of his Government, asked Baron Komura, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the transmission of his dispatch addressed to you through the official he was then sending. I was accordingly instructed to hand you the despatch which I now beg to enclose to you herewith.

The "Kasagi" left the Bay of Tokio on the 23rd inst. and it was on Sunday last that we arrived at this island.

Upon your arrival which we estimated would soon follow ours, supposing you had left the Hawaiian port on the 11th as reported, I was particularly instructed to see you and explain to you our title to the island based as it does on the following facts:

The island, popularly known as Marcus Island, has been, since comparatively early times, not unfrequently spoken of among the Japanese sailors of the adjacent regions; and since 1879 the island has been continually and almost regularly visited by Japanese fishing and hunting vessels; and on all such visits, the island was found to be entirely uninhabited and unoccupied. In 1886 these periodical visits were turned out in a permanent occupation, more than twenty of our Ogasawara (Bonin) Islanders having now resolutely settled in the island; and ever since then the island has been in the continuous and undisputed occupation of Japan.

In view of such continued activity on the part of our enterprising people and of the growing importance of, and considerable dimensions assumed by, our interests in these waters, the Imperial Gov't felt the necessity of taking certain official and formal steps so as to prevent any international complications which long negligence on their part in this respect might possibly give rise to. And in fact such official and formal step was taken in 1895. In the Tokyo Prefectural Ordinance under date of the 24th July of the same year, the island was incorporated in the Ogasawara (Bonin) Group and put under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Prefecture, and official name of the Minami Torishima (South Birds Island) was given to it. Encouraged by this Governmental measure, the Japanese settlers set firmer foot in the soil and the consequences were gradual and steady progress of the colonization and extension of the industry in this Japanese possession beyond seas.

It is now about three days that we have been staying off the island vainly waiting your arrival. We were finally led to suspect that you might not have left Honolulu on the 11th inst. as reported. The coal, moreover, beginning to fall short, it was with much reluctance that we decided to return for coaling without being able to meet with you. I accordingly have to recapitulate in this note what I should have personally pointed out to you.

I sincerely hope that you will agree with me in thinking that the facts of the case as above stated would conclusively establish the validity of our title. Should they however fail to secure your adhesion, I need scarcely call your attention to the fact that the matter should be negotiated through the diplomatic channel between the two Governments and that no measure incompatible with our right of prior possession and occupation should be taken in the meantime. I have to ask you for the sake of precaution that you should take necessary steps against your crew resorting to any hostile acts. On this side—Captain Sakamoto and myself have not failed to give order both to the inhabitants and the men whom the Captain temporarily leaves on the island, that confident upon your sense of justice they should under no circumstance provoke the citizens of a country with which Japan entertains relations of so cordial neighborhood.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

K. ISHII,

Secretary to the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

To Captain A. A. Rosehill.

A demand was made upon Lieut. Akinote that he give to Captain Rosehill a translation of the instructions left with him by Captain Sakamoto of the Imperial Japanese ship Kasagi, and a copy of these instructions was accordingly furnished. The instructions read as follows:

"Order to the Second Lieutenant Akinote: Our ship shall return to the naval port Yokosuka for the purpose of coaling. I will remain you here; you shall do your duty fully according to the order which is written after."

(Signed) Captain Sakamoto. Minamitorishima, July 27, Meiji 25.

"1. When Captain Rosehill arrive at this island give him the letters of the American ambassador and of Mr. Ishii. 2. If you see that he will not leave the island after you gave two letters to the Captain, ask him to leave there as soon as he can, but give him your maximum facilities and kindness to him when he ask you to mend the wrecks of his ship. 3. If he ask to land on the island do not permit it, but when he ask you the landing of his crew for the health, permit it five men at a time with some responsible man. 4. I will stay here fifteen seamen under your control."

After some conferences the Japanese Lieutenant, who seemed disposed to be accommodating, agreed to allow Messrs. Bryan and Sedgwick to stop on the island for a short time, but would not permit any of the sailors or officers of the Whalen to remain. The lieutenant gave them a small wooden house in which to reside. They had their own provisions and were allowed to purchase water from the Japanese fishermen.

Two days later further representations being made the Japanese lieutenant permitted three of the sailors to land and remain for the purpose of aiding Mr. Sedgwick in the work of examining the guano deposits. The men and Mr. Sedgwick were attended during their subsequent labors by one or more of the guard of marines. The work of drilling and blasting holes through the rock phosphate deposits down to the coral required considerable time. A few holes were sunk in different parts of the island and deposits of crown mould guano averaging about forty per cent, and of rock phosphate averaging something over seventy per cent, were found. They had been engaged in this work about five days and desired to make a camp and land four more men so as to push the work at different points at the same time, when they received from Lieut. Akinote the following communication:

"Minimotorishima, Japan,

August 5, 1902.

Captain A. Rosehill, Dear Sir:

"I do not like to write to you such matters as follows, but I must tell you that from my duty. I permitted two gentlemen to stop on this island for one week—that is tomorrow, and to your crew a week on this island for their health. Now it is the time to please you that you and your crew will not land on this island and two gentlemen will return to your ship, and also you will leave this island as soon as you possible because the people of this island are so ignorant that they are anxious for seeing foreigners and now they do not do their industry."

"Please tell me the date on which you will leave this island. I know a little about English as you know, therefore, there may be some impolite words in this letter. Please excuse me if there are such words."

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. AKINOTE."

Captain Rosehill upon receipt of this last communication informed Lieut. Akinote that it would take several weeks' time to make a satisfactory exploration of the guano deposits of the island and that no idea of their extent or value could be obtained from the limited amount of work he had been able to do with three men in five days. He asked the Lieutenant what he would consider if his right or duty to do in the event that he (Captain Rosehill) would insist upon remaining. The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders, glanced significantly at the sixteen armed marines drawn up in line and indicated that he would be compelled to enforce the orders left with him by the captain of the Japanese warship not to permit the Captain and his party to land or to remain on the island. As there were sixteen men beside the lieutenant and about fifty stalwart Japanese fishermen, Captain Rosehill concluded that his instructions from the company which were to yield to a superior force, required him to depart. So gathering what few samples they had been able to obtain, the Whalen party rejoined their vessel and she sailed for Honolulu stopping one day at Midway Island and making the return trip in twenty-eight days.

The officers of the Marcus Island company, Col. Thomas Fitch and W. C. Peacock, will at once report the circumstances with the papers to the State Department at Washington with a claim against the government of Japan for indemnity, and a demand that the possession of Marcus Island be restored. Captain Rosehill says that the statement of Secretary Ishii that in 1898 the periodical visits of Japanese fishermen there were turned into a permanent occupation, is incorrect, for he last visited the island in 1897 and at that time it was still unoccupied.

Col. Fitch says that the questions presented for diplomatic consideration are not many or complicated. The contention of Col. Fitch is that when Captain Rosehill put up the American flag on the island in 1899 and made formal claim in writing to it on behalf of the United States, built a house and left a member of the crew there with a year's supply of provisions, two rights were created: one a right of sovereignty in the United States which became perfected upon the Secretary of State subsequently filing in the Department of State at Washington copies of the claim of Captain Rosehill made in the name of the United States to the island, and that this right of sovereignty thus vested could not subsequently be divested by any failure or delay on the part of Rosehill.

The other right created by the notice of requirement of the island was an inchoate right which Rosehill might have lost through neglect and that was a matter between the United States and Rosehill, the United States having subsequently accepted as proof of the notice by exacting of him a bond of \$50,000 and issued him the papers which he carried with him to Marcus Island, fully recognizing his right, and that it cannot honorably fail to protect both the rights of its citizen and its own sovereignty over the island; that if it be possible for a nation to lose territory by non-user of it, and such non-user or abandonment should continue for at least as long a time as would be required by the statute of limitations to create adverse title by possession to real estate, and that at common law is twenty years, there would be much international trouble. If the contention of the Japanese government that it made formal proclamation in 1897 of its acquisition of Marcus Island be sustained, there are hundreds of unoccupied islands in the Aleutian group which have never been occupied by men and it could lose the title to those by Japanese settlement and claim for any Japanese who should choose to occupy them.

The matter will now go to Washington and there being no further use for the Whalen she will be sold.

THE WHALEN'S ARRIVAL.

"Way off on the horizon "Diamond Head Charley" could see two small sails of a little schooner which was growing bigger every moment that he looked at it. As it got closer he recognized the craft, and declared it to be the famous Julia E. Whalen, the schooner which has set two continents talking, and two nations making diplomatic bows and scrapes at each other. But it was late in the afternoon when the Whalen got alongside the wharf, after having made a call at Wake Island and finding no Japs there, making her whole voyage from Marcus Island in 34 days.

The little schooner's decks were as clean, bright and well ordered as those of any man-of-war that has ever visited this port. Her whole crew stood on deck. There were no evidences of her having been in any naval battle with the Little Brown Man's fleet. There were not even any grape shot holes in her sails. Her owners were the first to board her. Their order was: "Don't have a word to say about anything, boys."

In a few minutes a big crowd had assembled to see the latest news of "the war."

"Did you have any trouble over there?" asked a mild-mannered little man who stood on the wharf. A moment later he repeated his question. This time it was answered with simply "I don't know."

This encouraged another, who asked: "Did you have a fight?"

The mate of the vessel answered sorrowfully. "Again it was: 'I don't know.'"

"Did you push out the Japs?"

"I don't know."

"Did you stay there long?"

"I don't know."

"Say, old man, how old are you?"

"I'll be hanged if I know that either!"

The crowd was commencing to have run with the sailor who had been instructed to "keep his mouth shut."

Some one asked if war was likely to result between Japan and America. Then the sailor forgot his instructions and became furious. He said:

"Fight—war—why yer giving us? Go chase a wave! Fight a war over Marcus island business? Why the thing ain't bigger than three wharves like this one. I could walk round it in 10 minutes, and—"

But at this point the sailor remembered Mr. Peacock's instructions and got out of sight by going below.

The hatches of the little craft were battened down tight and secured with iron bar and padlock when she arrived in port. Perhaps these will be opened when Admiral Rosehill orders an inspection of the vessel's guns.

THE PRESS ON MARCUS ISLAND

The Literary Digest says:

What promised to be a thousand-mile boat-race, ending in an armed collision between Americans and Japanese on a little islet in mid-Pacific, and followed by international diplomatic doings, has seemingly been spoiled by the neglect of a Yankee skipper to observe the law. Marcus Island, a bit of rock above water somewhere between Hawaii and Japan, was discovered in 1864, so the newspapers say, by the captain of an American missionary barn, who had no use, however, for uninhabited islands, and who made no landing. In 1899 Captain Andrew A. Rosehill, the skipper mentioned above, sighted the isle, landed, found it rich in guano deposits, nailed the American flag to a cocoanut tree, and placed his claim in a bottle in the tree. If the captain had only met the requirements of the law by filing a bond of \$50,000 as security for his observance of the guano laws, and had returned within a year, as he intended, he might be master of Marcus island today. But to let the Macon Telegraph go on with the story:

"Captain Rosehill did not file his bond until a few months ago and only now is he hurrying too late to take possession, although the law describes 'occupation' as 'actual, continuous, and useful possession.' At some time during the intervening thirteen years the Japanese took possession and a crew of men went to work on the guano beds. The United States government cannot support the claim of Captain Rosehill under the terms of the existing law, and it is said that the Japanese warship carried a letter from Minister Busch instructing Captain Rosehill by order of the State Department to commit no overt act that might cause international complications. It appears therefore that the unlucky American sailor who delayed too long to secure his prize will have to submit as gracefully as possible and await the decision of a court of arbitration."

Captain Rosehill is described as a man of romantic and adventurous disposition, and is said to figure as the hero of one of Beck's sea stories. Reports from Honolulu have it that the adventurous captain has with him a crew of men like himself, all armed with rifles, and that if the Japanese attempt to dispute his claim there may be trouble. The captain's force consists of nine men and a cook, a taxidermist, and a guano expert from an agricultural station. The Japanese force consists of the inhabitants of the island and the Japanese cruiser Kasagi.

The American newspapers show little concern over the loss of the island. The Boston Transcript says it is "an island we can well spare," and the St. Paul Pioneer Press observes that "a guano bed is not worth the life of a single American or Japanese, to say nothing of any strain in the cordial relations that have long existed between the country and its friend, protégé, ally, and practical ally in the Far East."

PELEE'S TERRIBLE ACTIVITY

Volcano Again Destroys Human Lives.

CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, Sept. 1.—The British steamer Korona arrived here yesterday evening from Port de France, Island of Martinique. She reports that a terrible eruption of Mont Pelee occurred at 9 o'clock Saturday night and people who arrived at Port de France from the northern part of the island reported that the village of Morne Rouge, near the district previously devastated, had been entirely destroyed and that Le Carbet, a village on the coast, which was destroyed at the time of the great eruption, had been swept by a tidal wave. About 200 persons lost their lives.

Mont Pelee has been in constant eruption since August 15. There was an enormous fall of ashes from the volcano the night of the 25th. There was a very severe eruption the night of the 28th, when the volcanic rumblings were heard at a great distance. The mountain burned fiercely that night. The night of the 30th there were three separate eruptions.

It is impossible to approach the ruined town of St. Pierre from the sea. The people of the village of Le Carbet, on the coast, are terror-stricken and fleeing to the interior. Hot water is pouring down on Lorraine and Basse Pointe, villages to the northeast of the crater. Horrible detonations were heard, the ground rocked and quaked and articles on tables were thrown to the floor.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 30th, the sky was cloudless. Suddenly and without warning one-half of the horizon was obscured by a pitch black cloud of dust. This cloud was the center of most magnificent electric effects, the flashes of light surpassing the most elaborate fireworks. Flames and flashes continued to burst from the cloud until nearly midnight. Columns of flames shot out of the crater of Mont Pelee to explode about the cloud in showers of balls of golden fire, which fell through the darkness in myriads of sparks.

A tidal wave rushed upon Fort de France and the terrified inhabitants fled in large numbers to the interior. The wave was not severe and did but slight damage.

FURTHER DETAILS.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Havas agency has received an undated dispatch from Fort de France announcing that about 1000 persons were killed and several hundred were injured as a result of a violent eruption of Mont Pelee on Saturday, August 30, which destroyed Morne Rouge and Ajoupa Bouillon, two villages near Mont Pelee.

PRAYING FOR SALVATION.

POINT A'PIRE, Guadeloupe, Sept. 2.—The steamship Canada which touched here today from Martinique brings news of the destruction of Morne Rouge, Carbet, Ajoupa Bouillon and Grand Riviere by an eruption of Mont Pelee at 9 o'clock Saturday night. One thousand were killed, according to this report, and so many were injured that it has been necessary to convert Saint Louis, at Fort de France, into a temporary hospital to give them care.

Ly Soufriere has again given warning that it is in ugly mood, and the result is that a panic is everywhere. All the dwellers in the mountains have left their homes and are herding into the towns.

In several cases starving families have been found in houses which contained food ample for their needs, but which they were too frightened to prepare for themselves. In other houses men and women have been discovered on their knees awaiting that death which they believed to be inevitable. More than one thousand sufferers are now being cared for in Fort de France, and it is believed that few of these can recover.

Much anxiety exists in regard to the cruiser that has not returned from the north side, whether it was sent to give succor to the injured. The eruptions of Mont Pelee are more serious than any that have occurred before, and they still continue.

WIDE ZONE DEVASTATED.

BASSE TERRE, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, Sept. 2.—It has been learned from the kendarmes of the island of Martinique that 1000 persons were killed and 1500 injured during the last eruptions of Mont Pelee. The zone between the river Caplice and the valley of Champ Florre and Fond's Marie Reine has been devastated. Mont Caplice suffered severely and the hills around Basse Pointe were burned.

F. B. McStocker of Olua, Hawaii, arrived in Honolulu last evening from Hawaii in response to a wireless telegram summoning him. He is on the way to San Francisco where his young son has been seriously ill. He will leave in the first available steamer.

COOPER TELLS OF OUR NEEDS

Many Laws Which Would Help Hawaii.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

It is work and work hard, with the members of the Territorial Commission now, and beginning this morning, their sessions will be longer and full of meat. The commission has now got its plans rather well under way, and the witnesses who are permitted to appear and give testimony will have their statements well sifted.

The first hearing to be accorded this morning at 9:30 o'clock will be that of L. E. Pinkham, representing the Builders and Traders' Exchange, which presented to the commission a memorial, which will be taken up in its entirety. The Chamber of Commerce will follow, as the commission will avail itself of the proffer of assistance by the officers of the trade organizations of the city. This was announced at a meeting informal in its character which was held at the Hawaiian hotel at noon yesterday. The three Senators were met there by Messrs. W. G. Lewis, C. M. Cooke, W. W. Dimond, W. W. Harris, Cecil Brown, J. E. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, J. P. Cooke, H. A. Isenberg, F. M. Swamy, and J. G. Spencer. They were introduced to the Senators by William Haywood and spent some time in conversation, proffering their services. The commission promised to avail themselves of the offer.

Yesterday's hearing was one full of importance for during it there was presented by Secretary Cooper a full statement of the needs of the Territory, which will be supplemented by a letter on the various subjects. Governor Dole made a short but pregnant statement, and later in the day A. S. Humphreys argued against the existing order, which drew from the chairman the statement that he hoped that the attorney general would appear and make a statement as to points touched upon. E. S. Boyd also completed his statement.

When the commission opened its session there were in attendance a number of citizens, but the first time was given to Governor Dole. As soon as Chairman Mitchell began he explained the commission was ready to hear the Governor and that official arose.

"I have here a letter which I have written for the information of the Commission," said the Governor. "It is not very long for the principal reason that I did not expect that I would be called upon to take the initiative." He then read the following letter:

Executive Chamber,

Territory of Hawaii,

Honolulu, Sept. 9th, 1902.

The Honorable John H. Mitchell, Chairman, sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands, etc., Honolulu, T. H.:

Sir:—It is with great satisfaction that I have received your letter on behalf of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, commissioned to investigate the general condition of the Islands of Hawaii and the administration of the affairs thereof, inviting me to confer with the committee upon the general question of legislation in the interest of the people and government of the Territory of Hawaii.

I feel that the presence of your committee in these Islands for the purpose of investigating matters relating to this subject cannot fail to be of great benefit to the Territory, and that the information to be laid before Congress, resulting in important benefits to the Territory.

The subject of the administration of our public lands is one of extreme importance to the inhabitants of this Territory, inasmuch as the present system and policy having developed gradually in accordance with local conditions and the topography of the country, and the public having become accustomed to its methods, radical changes should not be introduced without assured benefits corresponding with the probable expense and disturbance of such innovations.

I shall make it my duty to lay before your committee all possible information that may aid it in reaching a full understanding of this subject in all its bearings.

I would further call your attention to the following matters, the investigation of which would probably be of benefit to the Hawaiian community.

Hawaiian coins now in circulation; the Kohala ditch scheme; payment of the claims awarded by the Fire Claims Commission; insufficiency of the Territorial revenues for carrying on the public business; the necessity of the establishment of a bureau of forestry; to be administered upon scientific principles; the need of a Federal building in Honolulu for the accommodation of the Federal Court, the postoffice and internal revenue officers; the question of the introduction of Chinese laborers for limited periods and for the performance of agricultural labor only; and protection of sea fisheries.

Pardon this very brief statement. Not knowing the methods your committee would adopt in making its investigations, the government of the Territory had refrained from the initiative but holds itself in readiness to respond to the plans of your committee and to aid it in all possible ways.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,

SECRETARY COOPER'S POINTS

As the Governor made no oral comments Secretary Cooper was examined next being sworn and presenting his testimony at length and at times illustrating his points by the use of maps and being assisted by his Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Martin Campbell. He began with the statement that the habits of the Territory were not the same as any other portion of the United States. Senator Foster wanted to know whether the light-house and lighthouse on the islands and whether there had been any such reputation, but

that the Board and the Secretary of the Treasury had approved all of his suggestions and had recommended his appropriations as he had submitted them. The trouble was that there had been no action by Congress upon these recommendations.

The items of lighthouse appropriations as Mr. Cooper set them forth began with that for Makapuu point, to cost \$10,000, which was needed as through the Molokai channel there passes the commerce of this port with the California coast. At Kahului there is needed a light at the cost of \$20,000, as it would have to be on the reef and would be constructed of concrete. On the Puna coast, at Aha point, one would cost \$10,000. For the use of local commerce a light should be placed at Kailua, Hawaii, at a cost of \$5,000. These had been recommended last year, but there is now the need of a light at the entrance to Honolulu harbor, the present light being of small size and so obscured by recent buildings that it is not picked up until the vessels are coming into the harbor. The proposed light will be of a better quality and in a much different building. There was too an estimate for a tender for the lights which would cost \$125,000. The improvements asked would cost about \$50,000, and the maintenance something above \$500 a month. The department had also recommended a revenue cutter at a cost of \$200,000.

Secretary Cooper then took up the dredging of Honolulu harbor and showed by a map just what would be needed as well as what had been done by the Territorial government, at an expense of \$61,028, before the funds ran out. The estimated cost of the dredging was \$200,000. The commission then noted the ownership of the riparian rights and that as the harbor now stands vessels can enter it at night as well as in the day.

Senator Burton wanted to know about Quarantine Island and wanted to see the contract of settlement between the government and the railroad company. Secretary Cooper said he had never had the contract which it turned out was in the possession of the governor. Senator Mitchell introduced the Kailua harbor plan and asked if the Secretary thought the dredging of a channel wise. Cooper said he thought it would be, though he was not informed as to the soundings so as to talk of the cost of such an improvement, but he could say that the bottom in the latter basin was of mud which could be deepened readily. The commission showed some desire to know if this would not give the railroad company great frontage, and asked again if the contract provided who was to dredge the channel.

Taking up Hilo Mr. Cooper suggested the necessity for \$500,000 for a breakwater. He said there should be such an aid to commerce, owing to the open roadstead, and answered Mr. Burton's suggestion that naval officers said everything was safe by telling of an experience with a gale in the harbor when many ships were greatly endangered.

Speaking next of the public building situation he said that the purchase of a site for a building here would amount to \$150,000 and that the government had no lands suitable for such purpose. The recommendation for Hilo was for a postoffice, to cost \$15,000, and the commission was shown that the custom house could not well be at the same point, owing to the great distance from the water front. There was some discussion on this point which Mr. Burton dismissed with the remark:

"Oh, that's largely a matter for the Delegate to Congress."

VIEWES ON LABOR.

Secretary Cooper said he had other matters to present, such as the coinage, but was advised to write letters containing them fully, when he mentioned the labor question, and at once the commission wanted information. Mr. Cooper said that this was the most important subject before the commission. He said the need of field labor was great and he thought the best plan was that suggested that there be introduced an amount of unskilled labor for the plantations, men who when they ceased to perform such service should be sent back to their native country. He explained the old system under which there was always deposited with the Treasury department sufficient funds to carry back such laborers to the other side. He traced the growth of agriculture in this country when there was sufficient labor and showed how in 1900 there was a trade of some \$20,000,000 with the mainland on account of the prosperity here. Since the going into effect of American laws he said there had been a shutting off of labor and a consequent increase of price which operated against the industries with the effect that there was a reduction of the profits and at the same time of the trade, which he said was not now more than forty or fifty per cent of what it was formerly.

He showed that there had been a reduction of the unskilled forces of something like 8,000 Chinese, who had returned to their native country having accumulated their competence. The Japanese were about holding their own. As to the price for labor Mr. Cooper said the advance was about forty per cent which made the rates here something like thirty per cent higher than in Louisiana. To make it all the worse there was no native field labor here from which the estates could draw.

Asked as to the Porto Ricans he said there had been some 2,000 imported, that at first they had not been a success but that they had acted well upon the other laborers in a moral sense, making them see that there were other sources of supply. He said he would ask for the introduction of Chinese labor to remain such time as they worked on the plantations then they to be returned to their own country.

Governor Dole referred to the rice industry and Mr. Cooper taking this up showed how the advance in the rates of wages for labor had made it almost impossible for the Hawaiian planters to compete with rice grown in Japan. In response to questions by the Senator Mitchell Mr. Cooper said that the rates of wages now were from \$15 to \$20 per month on the estates, which must be taken in addition to free houses, schools, water, fuel and medical attention.

Commenting upon the leaving of skilled laborers Mr. Cooper contended that this was due to the fact that there was an arresting of prosperity. He cited the Honolulu Iron Works which formerly employed 200 men and now had but 100, and that the water of the stock and said that there had been

REPUBLICANS OF FOURTH DISTRICT NAME A TICKET

Representatives Chosen by Large Vote by an Enthusiastic Convention.

REPRESENTATIVES, FOURTH DISTRICT—Jonah Kumulae, William Aylett, Carlos A. Long, A. G. M. Robertson, S. F. Chillingworth, Frank Andrade.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

In a session which was full of enthusiasm, the Fourth District committee of the Republican party, last evening at Castle & Cooke's hall, nominated the ticket for representatives. There was no feeling but that of pure Republicanism and the sentiments expressed by the delegates were those of devotion to the party.

When Chairman Cooke called the convention to order the roll call showed fifty-one members present out of fifty-five in the body. A communication from the Portuguese Political Club was read. The special committee acceded to the conditions imposed by the District committee and presented for nomination the following names: J. M. Camara, M. A. Silva, M. C. Pacheco, A. G. Correa and J. M. Vivas. The committee especially recommended the naming of Camara.

When the letter had been translated Chairman Cooke said that before action was taken the committee should have before it a letter from the Portuguese Republican Club. There was applause and when the resolutions which approved the Republican platform and then asked that Frank Andrade be placed on the ticket were read there was more applause.

James Nott, Jr., moved that the communications be received and placed on file which was adopted, and this cleared the decks for action.

Capt. Nahora Hipa got the floor first and said that before the committee proceeded to vote on candidates he would move that the ticket consist of three Hawaiians and three foreigners.

J. H. Craig said that he was opposed to the drawing of race lines, every one present being American citizens. He thought there should be every one.

Nahora Hipa said every one was an American but he considered half-Hawaiians are white people because one of their parents was white. He thought there should be three real Hawaiians. If four or five white candidates were put up there would be much kicking, while if three Hawaiians and three white men were named there would be good feeling on every side. He said he was for harmony.

Nott said that he understood that the Hawaiians had been holding conferences and they had agreed that they

only increased capitalization on account of improvements out of earnings.

Senator Burton called attention to the fact that Mr. Cooper had not mentioned white labor on the plantations and asked if there was no amount of such labor. Mr. Cooper said there were no white men on the plantations as field hands. After some questioning Senator Burton got at the meat of his contention thus:

"With the door closed to cheap labor here and opened to cheap labor in Cuba, with reciprocity there as well, Hawaii would face a serious condition, is that not the case?"

"I think we would," responded Secretary Cooper.

"It would amount to almost a prohibition of your product, would it not?" asked Mr. Burton.

"That is my opinion," was the reply. "I would like to ask Governor Dole, if he agrees with the statement and opinion of Secretary Cooper," then asked Senator Burton.

"I do," emphatically answered Gov. Dole.

There was then some talk of the letters which Secretary Cooper was asked to submit to the commission, when he interrupted to say:

"There is one word on the matter of the Leapers which I wish to say now. I believe this matter is one which we should retain entirely in our own control. This is a misfortune to our people with which we have always coped. There is a deep set sentiment connected with these unfortunates and I think we should not ask for Federal aid. We all feel a lively interest in their welfare and they have been well cared for and will always be so protected. Federal control might lead to the coming here of lepers from the mainland and this is a stigma with which we should not be branded."

Committees of the Portuguese residents on Punchbowl, Messrs. Vierra and Durao, and from the Republican Central Committee consisting of Senators Carter and Crabbe, A. L. C. Atkinson, E. C. Winston and Col. J. H. Fisher, were introduced. When the latter came in and presented their compliments Senator Burton asked to which faction they belonged, laughing, and was told that there was no faction, that all were Republicans. Senator Mitchell spoke up quickly, however, saying, "It does not matter about factions, any Republican committee is good enough for anybody."

DAMON ON COINAGE

S. M. Damon, who was formerly minister of finance under King Kalakaua and a member of Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet and minister of finance under the Provisional Government and the Republic, was present when the afternoon session was opened. His subject was the silver currency. He said:

In 1888 Mr. Spencer introduced into the country a bill of silver for which he received a large board at a price of \$1.00 per ounce. This currency was of the same

would be satisfied with two Hawaiians in the Fourth. It was explained that this was when the understanding was that M. P. Robinson was to be the nominee for the Senate.

J. H. Craig then moved a substitute that there be no declaration until all nominations had been made. Hipa again took the floor and made in Hawaiian his former speech in English. He extended his remarks at length explaining how necessary it was to have a ticket that would appeal to the voters at the polls. The substitute motion was carried and immediately Craig moved that when the committee adjourn it go into executive session, explaining that an attack had been made on a member in an evening paper, which also carried.

Chairman Cooke then declared that nominations were in order and on motion it was decided that nominations be made by precincts beginning with the first precinct. W. C. Roe for the first precinct opened the ball with six names submitting the following list: Robertson, Brooks, Aylett, Kumulae, Andrade, Lucas, Wilson from the second and added to the list C. A. Long and Craig that of W. W. Harris. Gedge from the fourth precinct added the name of S. F. Chillingworth. Roe put up the name of Atkinson and upon representations from the fourth precinct withdrew Robertson. This made nine candidates for the nominations.

There was some discussion over the name of Robertson and Richard Ivers, declaring that the party owed it to Robertson at least to give him the chance to decline to make the race, therefore renewed the nomination which was allowed to stand making ten candidates.

H. C. Pfleger moved a ten minutes' recess for caucus but Gilman got in a motion for adjournment which was voted down, after which the recess was had and caucussing was indulged to the limit.

The balloting proceeded quietly and there was no applause until the tellers, G. W. R. King, C. B. Wilson and J. H. Craig, announced that the nominees were: Kumulae, 50; Aylett, 47; Andrade, 43; Long, 38; Robertson, 38; Chillingworth, 31. Other candidates were: Harris, 30; Lucas, 9; Brooks, 8; Atkinson, 8.

intrinsic value as the United States coins and was legal tender for \$10 in any one payment. The amount was too large owing to our population and relations with the United States, which latter made it necessary for us to make payments at San Francisco. This was a burden and is so today, as the coin could not be transmitted there for payments. The silver was held back as much as possible under the monarchy and the Republic and much of it retired later. The United States gold was the standard and the silver was always a cloud.

"Since annexation this difficulty has increased for our relations with the mainland are so much closer, for now between crops when there are no sugar drafts obtainable in the natural course the money would be shipped, but this cannot be done. In the banking business our customers deposit silver and when checks are presented and our clerks tender silver the check cannot be paid but in gold. This creates a growing silver reserve. In the First National Bank I know at one time the Bank Examiner refused to consider Hawaiian coin as cash on hand. In our bank once we had \$250,000 and we had to pay plantation agents one-eighth per cent to take it for payments but it came back.

"The Postoffice does a large business, much larger perhaps than in any similar town. Any one wanting to make remittance goes to the Postoffice and deposits his money and receives an order on the head office here. Many of these come to the banks and we take them to the Postoffice ask for gold and often have to take Hawaiian silver."

Senator Mitchell: "Does the government of the United States take Hawaiian silver in payment for orders on the mainland?"

Mr. Damon: "I certainly believe so. By an agreement with the Postmaster we take from twenty-five per cent to fifty per cent Hawaiian silver and the rest gold. If we refused to take it from him he might refuse to take it from the customer and might thus create a debasement of the currency."

Senator Mitchell: "How much is now in circulation?"

Mr. Damon: "I think at least one-third must have disappeared, say \$500,000 to \$600,000 still in circulation. Take one more example. There is paid into the treasury a considerable amount in license fees and so on. These small amounts aggregate a considerable amount. If there should come about any repudiation it would create a very serious condition for under previous laws it is necessary that the government take it. Finally as we are American territory for all time the American currency keeps out the American currency. The American currency will never stay here in any amount as a subsidiary currency so long as the Hawaiian currency is here. The reason that American gold stays here is that it

(Continued on Page 7)

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

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THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Children's School Shoes

We want to sell every boy and girl in Honolulu a pair of strong, comfortable school shoes. We've got the shoes to do it. A school shoe must be strong, to stand hard wear, and it must fit perfectly, so as not to injure the growing feet. These qualities are combined with low prices at our store.

Boys' Velours Calf School Shoe

Lace, in all sizes from 11 to 5. Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.75. Sizes 2 1-2 to 5, \$3.00

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Not iron shoes but wear like iron. Full line of children's sizes, \$2.50.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited

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Sells on Its Merits

A good article always does and we find a constantly increasing demand for bottled

Primo Lager

We want you to order a case on trial from the Brewery, Telephone Main 341

TO CALL AT FANNING ISLAND

Oceanic Steamers to Reach Cable Station.

In future the mail steamers of the Oceanic line on their way to this port from Auckland will call at Fanning Island and make a stay there of one hour. The Sierra, which leaves Auckland on September 19th for Honolulu, will be the first steamer to call there.

Some time since Mr. Cuthbert, of the Pacific Cable Board, made a request to Mr. John D. Spreckels that the mail steamers leaving Auckland for Honolulu and San Francisco should call at Fanning Island on their way, either each trip or alternate trips. Mr. Spreckels referred the matter to Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane, the New Zealand agents for the mail line, requesting them to place the matter before Sir J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, stating that he was quite agreeable to fall in with the wishes of the Pacific Cable Board if the Postmaster-General gave his approval. This approval was granted and Mr. Spreckels immediately cabled that the Sierra would be the first steamer to call there.

As the British cable will soon be in working order to Fanning Island the Oceanic liners will have an opportunity of picking up important news there and bringing it to Honolulu in about three days less time than it now takes for news to come by steamer from the Coast. Fanning Island is about a half nearer Honolulu than San Francisco.

FROZEN MEAT FROM THE SOUTH

The Oceanic Company seems to be making its mail contract with the New Zealand government a solid affair for it is now gaining the hearty goodwill of New Zealanders by opening up a cold storage trade between New Zealand and Australia. The cold storage capacities of the Oceanic steamers permit large quantities of New Zealand meat to find its way across to drought-stricken, stock-starved Australia. New Zealand would also like to supply Honolulu with its fresh meat.

The New Zealand Herald speaks of the matter in the following way, after declaring that the inter-colonial steamers are not capable of handling the meat transportation problem:

"The only things which can help us in this way are the magnificent vessels of the Oceanic line, which are so thoroughly up-to-date and can offer refrigerating chambers whenever these are required. Upon this sudden call they are coming to the assistance of our exporters as our coasting steamers have been unable to do. The Ventura took away with her last night no less than a thousand carcasses, thus opening up a trade which would have been declared impossible only a few weeks ago—the placing of New Zealand mutton at advantageous prices upon the Sydney meat market. This shipment should be regularly followed for some considerable time by larger consignments. All available refrigerating space has been engaged for the coming trips of the Ventura's sister-ships, and it will be noted that the Sierra will take away 2500 carcasses. Our farmers are thus enabled to cater to the Sydney demand and we may anticipate during the ensuing season an unprecedentedly good market for prime mutton and lamb. Thus we have suddenly and graphically brought home to us one of the many advantages arising from being on the trunk route of a great trans-oceanic service, equipped with huge modern steamers, able to meet every commercial emergency, and making that reliable time which is such an important factor in all business transactions. Thanks to the confidence of Mr. J. D. Spreckels in the future of the Pacific trade our farmers have the use of these vessels to the Sydney market when otherwise no mutton could be regularly shipped. And in the near future we may expect to profit by the opening up of a similar trade with Honolulu and 'Frisco. For Honolulu has to import all its meat, and the American growers can hardly supply their home market. The Sydney demand, in the very nature of things is a transient one, but the Honolulu and 'Frisco demands, once commenced, will be permanent. Auckland Province may profit most directly by this fine service, but the entire colony must also profit by every extension of our export trade. We may hope that these considerations will influence the feelings of Southern members and call a halt in the utterly unreasonable attempt which some of them are persistently making to drive the Oceanic line from Auckland."

KAUAI HAS TWO CASES OF MURDER

The Fifth Circuit Court term will probably be closed next Saturday according to information received from J. A. Thompson who is attending court at Lihue.

Paul Thon, found guilty by a jury of robbery, was granted a new trial by Judge Hardy. Chong Kong Wai, found guilty of murder in the second degree, was sent to prison for twenty years. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Chong Chow, charged with permitting gambling. Guilherme Belle, charged with larceny, was sent to jail for sixty days. Jack was given the same sentence for larceny in the second degree. Inuwa's assault and battery, was fined \$15.

Kuakapu Lihue, larceny, was sentenced to six months at hard labor. H. Keale, same charge, three months imprisonment. Kala was also sent up for three months.

The case of Yoshiya Dengiro, charged with murder in the first degree, has been submitted to the jury.

Launching of the Arizonan.

The huge freight steamer Arizonan of the American-Hawaiian line, is to be launched by the Union Iron Works between September 1st and 15th, and will be the largest oil burner on either coast of the continent. With a capacity of 10,000 or 12,000 tons of freight, the Arizonan will be the best of her class ever seen in this port.

NOTHING LIKE OIL

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

London papers say that Captain Mahan's Review article on the Persian Gulf will have a decisive influence on diplomacy.

REPUBLICANS WILL RATIFY THE PARTY NOMINATIONS

Central Committee Completes Its Organization and Prepares for a Great Mass Meeting.

The Republican Central Committee last night perfected its permanent organization and got down to work. The first plan perfected was that for a great ratification meeting Monday night next, when there will be such a program as promises to attract more than enough Republicans to fill the Orpheum.

It was quite a time before a quorum could be obtained and finally sixteen votes were found. Secretary Atkinson reported that the registration committee had secured the services of C. B. Wilson to watch registration and list the voters. He also reported from the campaign literature committee that the speech of Senator Thurston had been translated and that certain other material sent down by Chairman of the Convention Holstein was being edited.

W. C. Achi suggested that a circular be used instead of a pamphlet, as the Hawaiians would read these before throwing them away whereas a book would be put away and never read. This was contrary to the idea of Mr. Holstein and the committee was granted further time to complete its work.

Coming to the election of officers C. L. Crabbe, nominated by J. W. Jones, was elected by the unanimous vote of the members present. J. H. Fisher was nominated by Keen and elected unanimously and A. L. C. Atkinson nominated by J. F. Cooke was chosen secretary, the same course being followed as to Assistant Secretary J. D. Avery and Treasurer George R. Carter.

Senator Crabbe said he realized the importance of the position. He said he would take hold and be in the office each day and do all in his power to elect every one from the Delegate down to every representative. He said he would bespeak the assistance of every one for without unity there could be no success for the party.

J. W. Jones suggested that now per-

manent organization was effected that there be held a mass meeting for ratification on Monday night at the Orpheum theater, finally making a motion to that effect which was carried.

G. R. Carter reported from the executive committee that steps had been taken, the hall secured and some efforts made to secure speakers. The Young Men's Republican Club had promised to take care of the decorations and the ushering of the people to their seats.

Secretary Atkinson moved that a committee be appointed to take charge of the meeting, to secure speakers and do all other work, the motion being amended so that the committee consist of four with the chairman of the Territorial committee, and then passed. The committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. Atkinson, R. N. Boyd, Jones and Winston.

Jones said that one of the nominees for Senator was a member of the Board of Health, and as he would shortly resign he thought a suggestion should be made for his successor and he would propose that a recommendation of the name of Mark P. Robinson be proposed for the vacancy to be thus created.

A. L. C. Atkinson brought up question of quarters. He suggested that the office be further down town. Two offices had been inspected, one in Waitey building another in Hawaiian Trust Company's building, on the Fort street front.

J. P. Cooke moved that the rooms in the Hawaiian Trust Company be engaged for the use of the committee. The motion was carried.

Mr. Cooke said that he suggested that the executive committee should meet as soon as possible with the District committees and thus outline the work so that they could get together in their work.

On motion it was decided that the committee should meet each Saturday night during the campaign.

DEATH OF MRS. J. A. CUMMINGS

Mrs. J. A. Cummings died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Kibling. Mrs. Cummings has been in ill health for several years but only recently became seriously ill, the immediate cause of death being heart failure. She was 72 years of age.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kibling on Young street between Artesian and Punahou streets, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. The pallbearers will be, Prince David Kawanakoa, Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, Hon. Sam Parker, J. O. Carter, Captain Tripp and Charles Hopkins.

During the afternoon the remains were viewed by Queen Liliuokalani, Princes David and Cupid, and a large number of relatives and friends. Mrs. Cummings, known more familiarly to the natives as Kahalewai, was born in Kona, Hawaii. She was the friend of the members of the various royal families from her girlhood and was beloved by all. The natives loved her and scores of them came to the house yesterday to be near the remains.

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WILL TRY TOBACCO

The cultivation of Smyrna tobacco will next be attempted by Special Agent Jared Smith of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Smith believes that this grade of tobacco can not only be successfully grown in Hawaii, but also at a considerable profit to the planter. Acting on his belief he has already sent to Smyrna for tobacco seed in large quantities, and the experiment will be made here on an extensive scale as soon as the expected consignment arrives.

Tobacco is at present grown in the islands, but only on a very small scale, and the varieties now under cultivation are of the poorer grades. On Hawaii tobacco is grown for private consumption and but very little is sold anywhere. The internal revenue laws provide for a tax upon all grades of tobacco, but the grower is not included in this tax. He is allowed to sell his product to anyone he wishes without stamping it, but as soon as this purchaser attempts to dispose of the leaf either in cigars or in bulk Uncle Sam steps in with a demand that it be stamped.

Mr. Smith believes that the soil on this island is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and he has picked out the Smyrna leaf as being most available for the purpose, and also as being the most likely to bring a handsome profit to the grower.

A recent bulletin on the subject issued from the Department of Agriculture says that "tobacco can be grown in nearly all parts of the country, even where wheat and corn can not be economically produced. The plant readily adapts itself to a great range of climatic conditions, will grow on nearly all kinds of soil, and has a comparatively short season of growth. But while it can be so universally grown, the flavor and quality of the leaf are greatly influenced by the conditions of climate and soil. The industry has been very highly specialized, and there is only demand now for tobacco possessing certain qualities adapted to certain specific purposes. A nondescript tobacco is not worth growing and should not be grown, as it lowers the price of really good types of tobacco, to the detriment alike of the grower and the consumer. As climate and soil conditions determine the character of the tobacco, it is important to understand what kinds of tobacco are in demand and what the climatic and soil conditions are which will most easily produce the qualities desired."

"The principal kinds of tobacco grown in this country are the cigar types, for our domestic supply of cigars; the manufacturing types, for smoking and chewing; for our domestic use; the bright yellow tobacco, for cigarettes, smoking, and plug wrappers. White Burley, for smoking and chewing, both for domestic and export trade; and the export types proper, which are not suited to our domestic use, but which are mainly exported to foreign countries to be used both for cigar and manufacturing purposes."

Smyrna tobacco is grown also in Cuba and Florida and tobacco is raised in many of the states, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and in many of the southern states. The Sumatra leaf has been lately introduced in Florida, and its cultivation has been very successful. In Florida the tobacco grown from this seed loses much of the bitter taste, which is characteristic of the imported article. Water in the soil plays an important part in the cultivation of tobacco, and as Hawaii is specially favored in this way, it is another reason why tobacco growing here should be a success. In Florida two and three crops are raised in one year, and in Hawaii even better results are obtainable. In the opinion of Jared Smith.

Albert Harris, who has been ill at his home and on Hawaii for the past four months, was out on the streets yesterday for the first time.

Mr. James, looking straight into the face of Peter Kaluna, thought he could detect there a legal obstacle which would prevent the issuing of the license. But when Mr. Kaluna declared that he was a pure-blooded Hawaiian the county clerk concluded he had been mistaken for once. However, he had some doubt about the legal status of "Kanakas" in this county, and referred the matter to the county attorney, telling Mr. Kaluna to call again later in the day.

Assistant County Attorney Roper found a case in the Sixth Utah Reports in which the court decided that the people of Hawaii are classed ethnologically with the Malays, and that the latter are one of the branches of the Mongolian race. So it appeared that for matrimonial purposes a Hawaiian in Utah is a Mongol, and the statute says that such person can not legally marry a white woman in this State.

When Peter Kaluna returned to the county clerk's office late yesterday afternoon to learn what disposition had been made of his application for a marriage license, he was accompanied by a lawyer, C. S. Kinney. The latter wanted to argue the case when Mr. James refused to issue the license, but the county clerk would not listen to him.

"The license is refused," said Mr. James, "and your client can either apply for a mandamus or he can take the young lady to a State where the law does not prohibit a marriage between a white person and a Mongolian."

Mr. Kinney seemed to take the county clerk's refusal very much to heart. He declined to say what he would advise his client to do in the circumstances.

Italy is negotiating for the use of wireless telegraphy in her post and telegraph system.

Emperor William of Germany has been received with great enthusiasm during his visit to Posen, Russia.



MEN, WOMEN, HERE IS HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Sick and Weak People: I can cure you with Electricity, as I have cured thousands of others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins, the nerves tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "Life," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

IS A MODEL, A MODERN HOME TREATMENT. My twenty years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You wear it with comfort at night, and the Electricity infused into your body cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weakness. It restores the life while you sleep, and must cure.

DO YOU SUFFER? If so, don't hesitate, don't waste your time on drugs, which give no strength. Wear this life-giving appliance as I direct and it will cure you. Come and see me today. See what has been done for others. Test it free, get my free advice and follow it. You will find it the road to health.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today, if you can't call. I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

OFFICE HOURS— DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market St. 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. San Francisco, Cal. Sundays 10 to 1.

NOTE—When you use Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt you are under the care of a physician. Agents or drug stores are never allowed to sell these goods.

The Sherwin-Williams Paint

(PREPARED)

Made to paint buildings with outside and inside has this guarantee in plain letters on every can: "We guarantee that this paint, when properly used, will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better than other paints, including Pure White Lead and Oil. We hereby agree to forfeit the value of the paint and the cost of applying it, in any instance, it is not found as above represented."

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY.

We have a large stock of S. W. P. and live up to the above guarantee. Call for a color card of the best mixed paint made.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS

Not so much

What You Pay

as

What You Get

for your money. When quality is considered our goods are always appreciated.

N. B.—ONLY PURE CANE SUGAR used as a sweetener for our Soda Water, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, etc.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$ 50
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 12

REGISTER.

The main reason for the existence of a precinct club is to bring out the vote. To bring out the vote to any purpose it must be registered first.

If the precinct clubs see to a full registration now, the rest will be easy at the polls.

Now is the time to get busy, for if a voter, even if he registered two years ago, does not register again for the fall election he cannot cast his ballot. Register him at once!

UNITY AND SUCCESS.

What little dissent comes of a choice of candidates in a local canvass rarely lasts through the first few weeks of a campaign. In these islands there is a far less acute feeling of chagrin on the Republican side than there was two years ago and the fact of party harmony seems to be established. It now looks as if the Republican ticket would poll its full strength and win.

The danger in the telling whole truth about the situation is, however, that a feeling of over-confidence may be created. We risk this, because it is so apparent that every Republican realizes the need of hard work. This was not the case two years ago. It would surprise most people to know how many Republicans there were in 1890, some of them prominent ones, who took no interest in the canvass. Some were too busy making money to bother with politics, some were indifferent, some were absent on long vacations. These people will be busy this year helping the party through.

GETTING TOURISTS.

The interview with S. S. Dennis, a railroad man from the East, who went through the Korea, bears out the suggestion, frequently made in these columns, that the way to get tourists into Hawaii is to induce the big railroad and steamship companies to advertise this place and make excursion rates.

Tourists are quite apt to go where they are sent by the agents of transportation. They do not, as Mr. Dennis says, hunt up out-of-the-way places for themselves. When planning a tour they look up the folders of the big land and water lines, or the tourist agencies or wait the general offices for advice. Information is given that suits the sellers of tickets and the inquirer gets no other kind. Just now the railroads are sending people westward—diverting them from Europe. The people go to Colorado, Yellowstone Park, the Grand Canyon and California, and when they reach California they go no further. If the railroads had taken an interest in Hawaii they might have picked up at least fifteen per cent of their customers to Honolulu. The volcano. Fifteen per cent of 10,000 people would make a great many more than our present quota of steamships could handle. If five per cent came their average expenditure of \$250 apiece in this market, would restore our surplus circulating medium to what it used to be.

Nothing except high-priced sugar is more profitable than a brisk tourist trade. The tourist comes, not to sell but to spend, and if he has a taste for his liking he sends other tourists and makes himself, at no cost to us, a travelling advertisement. Where his price is low, he brings transportation prices down, and sends local market prices up. He is not a producer but a consumer; and unlike some of our own people who send their spare money away for investment, he brings his here to spend. Hawaii has sent many a commission to Washington for good or ill, but it has rarely needed one more than it does now for a negotiation with rail-road and steamship lines to put Hawaii on their lists as a tourists' paradise.

The shooting of Editor Marriott of San Francisco was not unexpected. A journalist whose stock in trade is infelicitous in his hands, especially in the Western and Southern States. There are features of the tragedy, however, which do not evoke sympathy for the man who attacked Editor Marriott. The horseman, Williams, who did the shooting had no call to take up the particular case of the victim of Marriott's infuriated nastiness. He did not know her except by sight or by some casual introduction, she did not seek his aid and he was brought into the case by the desire to have a scene of chivalry the people to whom he had appealed but who seems to have been afraid to champion her cause alone. When the shooting was done Beale made sure that some other hand than his held the pistol. When all is said for Williams' desire to protect womanhood the fact remains that he fired several shots at Marriott in the presence of the latter's pleading and distracted wife.

The escape of President Roosevelt from instant death was exceeding narrow. At this distance it looks as if the trolley car was being hurled to enable the motorman, the conductor and the passengers to cut in and get a view of the Presidential carriage. A second difference in time would have made the car plunge directly into the body of the victim in which the President and his party were riding. If it ever comes to pass in America that the Executive when he goes among the people has to be hedged in by troops and by restrictions upon public travel and sightseeing that result will be due to the grave personal peril of one kind or other to which our Presidents have been subjected.

Mount Pelée certainly an undesirable real estate possession. Volcanoes are not usually so very useful. There have been the making of dirt and Naples as a tourist center of the drawing cards of Hawaii. Pelée has been a much too wretched and its Titanic duel with Soufriere has lowered volcanic stock all over the West Indies and indeed all over the world.

Captain Rosehill, despite his Mausers, acted discreetly at Marcus Island and returned with a whole skin and a clear conscience. He was successful so far as proving the existence of rich guano deposits went. But unfortunately possession of the law, was against him. The matter will be referred to the State Department in the form of a claim for damages and the Julia E. Whalen, of whose probable adventures the press of Europe and America has had much to say for two months past, will be sold. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the United States' Government, in its wisdom, will not hold that the Marcus Island company has forfeited his \$50,000 bond.

San Domingo and Hayti are so troublesome that the United States may eventually have to add them to the other West Indian islands belonging to it or coming under its control. This is an era of trade and a population which will do nothing but fight must be repressed in the interests of civilization. It signifies much that German newspapers are already urging the United States to clean the place up so that white men can do business with it.

The Cuban republic, following the usual custom of Latin Americans, will confer decorations. Among those eminent Americans who are to receive them in recognition of their services to the cause of Cuban liberty, is former Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who is now in Hawaii. William R. Hearst, James Gordon Bennett, Senators Morgan, Money and Gallinger, and Representative Moody of North Carolina are among the prospective decreees.

Two New Jap Liners.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha propose to add two new steamers to their fleet on the Pacific. The vessels, whose displacements will be over 10,000 tons each, steaming 18 knots an hour, are proposed to be completed in 1904 and 1906 respectively.

RICH LAND

—IN—

Central Kona
FOR SALE

By order of REINNE RODANE, Trustee, I offer for sale those certain parcels of land situate at Onoulu, Bont Kona, Island of Hawaii, described by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1153 to F. C. Schulze, and containing 174 acres, Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2862 to Awahulu, and containing 738 75-100 acres, situated at Keopuka and Onoulu, Island of Hawaii.

This is a tract of land of over 919 acres, situated in the most fertile and richest portion of the Island of Hawaii. It faces the new Government road extends to the sea, and is five minutes walk from Kealahou Bay, by way of the old Government road which runs through the property. Portions of the land are already under cultivation. This tract is so situated that it is about midway between Kailua and Hookea, and five miles from Nanook, three most important ports of the Kona district. It has sufficient elevation, running up to fourteen hundred feet, to be particularly healthful, and its soil is well adapted to the growth of sugar cane, coffee, fruits, dairy crops or for the promotion of diversified farming.

Occupants of this land have easy access to several ports for export, and with the advent of the Kona Railroad will find themselves in close communication with the thriving City of Hilo. This, of course, affords a splendid opportunity for the exporting of farm products to the California markets.

With the revival of the Kona Sugar Co., considerable portions of this land can be successfully planted to sugarcane.

This is one of the most splendid opportunities for a good investment that has been put upon the market for a considerable period of time.

Further particulars of
JAMES F. MORGAN,
65 QUEEN STREET.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 11, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILES				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		40
L. B. Kerr Co. Ltd.	200,000	50		40
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19	20
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100		20
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	19	20
Honolulu	750,000	100		120
Kahuku	2,000,000	20	9	10 1/2
Kilauea	500,000	100		21 1/2
Kihikihi Plant, Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50		20
Kipahulu	100,000	100		70
Koloa	500,000	100		21 1/2
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	20	21 1/2	22
Onohu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		25
Oahu	1,000,000	20		20
Oakalea	500,000	100		25 1/2
Olae Sug. Co. As	512,000	20		25 1/2
Olae Sug. Co. As	2,500,000	20	7 1/2	8
Olovalu	150,000	100		125
Panohu Sugar Plant	5,000,000	50		100
Panohu Sugar Plant	500,000	100		100
Pala	750,000	100		100
Papa	750,000	100		100
Popekoe	750,000	100		100
Puuhou	2,750,000	100		150
Waialeale Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	40	50
Waialeale	700,000	100		250
Waialeale	250,000	100		175
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilders & S. Co.	100,000	100		100
Inter Island S. Co.	500,000	100		100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	84	90
Hon. R. J. & L. Co.	250,000	100	82 1/2	85
Metall. Ind. Co.	50,000	10		10 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	84	100
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.				100
Hilo R. R. Co. 4 p.c.				100
Hon. R. J. & L. Co.				102 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.				101
O. R. & L. Co.				101
O. R. & L. Co.				100 1/2
Waialeale Agr. Co.				100 1/2
Kahuku 5 p.c.				100 1/2

SALES

Between Boards—Ten McBryde, 25

INTERWOVEN INTERESTS OF
HAWAII AND CALIFORNIA

The interests of California and Hawaii are so close and intimate that commercially Hawaii is an integral part of California.

San Francisco alone, is exporting to Hawaii at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month, or \$33,000 a day in raw material and merchandise.

San Francisco's exports to Hawaii are twice as large as to China; three times as large as to Japan, and ten times as large as to British Columbia.

Imports to San Francisco from Hawaii are larger than from any foreign country, and larger than the exports to Hawaii.

Hawaii's exports of sugar during 1901 were 350,000 tons. For 1902 they will be about the same. For 1903 they will be 400,000 tons, and by 1906 they should amount to 500,000 tons. With capital for development, in a few years they will amount to 750,000 tons per annum. For every ton of sugar produced in Hawaii, approximately a ton of supplies is consumed. The overwhelming bulk of these supplies comes from California. Every pound of hay, grain, flour and lime and innumerable other articles, and every foot of lumber consumed in Hawaii come from the Pacific coast—chiefly from San Francisco.

Hawaiian fuel has heretofore been coal from Australia chiefly. Within a year this will be entirely superseded with fuel oil from California, with a saving of thirty-five per cent to fifty per cent in cost. Contracts have already been signed for the delivery of 150,000 barrels of fuel oil per annum to Hawaii, and within a year the consumption will be 1,000,000 barrels per annum. All of this oil will be transported in ships built or now building in San Francisco.

During 1891, 472 deep sea sailing vessels entered San Francisco. Of these 231 came from Hawaii. The next largest number were fifty-nine from Australia; thirty-six from Great Britain; twenty-six from Chile, and nineteen from Mexico.

If the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America and the Japanese Empire were wiped off the map by a convulsion of nature, the loss to San Francisco would be no greater than would be the loss of the Hawaiian trade, for San Francisco exports to Hawaii as much as to all the above named countries combined.

The development of Hawaii has only begun. It has population of 150,000. It will as easily support 1,000,000. The United States Government is now developing Pearl Harbor and establishing a naval station, which will cost \$5,000,000. This will also open to commerce within the year the finest harbor in the Pacific. The last Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for military station and fortifications at Honolulu.

The cable from Honolulu to San Francisco will be in operation in November next.

The Isthmian Canal will be completed within a few years. Each of these will tend to develop Hawaii and every dollar of such development is as valuable commercially to California, as though it took place within our borders, for supplies of all kinds with which to carry on such development must come from California. Hawaiian development is even more valuable to California than development at home, for a dollar produces much greater results there than here. For example, with sugar at its normal price, \$75.00 a ton, and wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel, the Ewa Sugar Plantation in Hawaii with 6,000 acres of cane land would produce a gross return equal in money value to the product of 330,000 acres of wheat land, yielding twenty bushels per acre.

Hawaii is now California's best customer. It has developed so fast with-out special effort or assistance from abroad. In no other quarter can California so speedily and efficiently increase her foreign commerce and prosperity as by fostering and assisting the development of Hawaii.—B. F. Dillingham, in Town Talk, July 21, 1902.

CIRCUIT JUDGE
NOT APPOINTED

(Continued from page 1.)

yet decided on any person to send to the Hawaiian Islands to look over the situation as to public buildings at Hilo and Honolulu. He felt quite certain the Department would be unable to spare the Supervising Architect, Mr. James Knox Taylor.

ABSENT OFFICIALS.

Although September is at hand it will be two or three weeks yet before the wheels of government begin to whirl again with customary alacrity. Nearly every department now has an "acting secretary." Two of the cabinet officers are across the water—Attorney General Knox and Secretary of War Root. The Adjutant General, Corbin, is hobnobbing in Germany with the Kaiser. The heads of the Interior, Treasury, Navy and State Departments are busy of town and will be most of the time for quite a while. President Roosevelt is not expected back here much before October 1. The summer has been phenomenally cool, just as last summer was phenomenally hot in Washington, but this does not seem to hasten the return of big officials, who want a respite from the rudeness of their work, quite as much as escape from torrid weather.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

The Congressional campaign is beginning to quicken. By the time the election in Vermont, which occurs next Monday, and that in Maine, which occurs a week later, have been "pulled off," the pulse of politics will begin to throb all over the country. Campaigns in many of the States have not yet been opened. The Republican Congressional committee, with headquarters in New York, has a multitude of spellbinders ready to turn loose in a few days and they will go to the four quarters of the country wherever there is a reasonable chance of making votes and electing a Republican candidate for Congress. As I have written heretofore the prospects all apparently favor the Republicans and the prophets of that party are most emphatic in their forecasts of a victory. There is no discounting the demoralization which exists within the Democratic ranks, but there are also signs within the Republican party which are giving some concern and will stimulate the Republicans to a vigorous campaign. The possible influence from great trusts, are trying to throw their influence to the Democrats, because they fear less the efforts of that party to curb those mighty organizations.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Extra session talk for the Senate to ratify the Cuban reciprocity treaty has subsided but, from the best information there seems no doubt that a reciprocity treaty is practically completed and that the President will call the Senate together in November, as soon as the fall elections are over. The troubles of the government in Cuba are attracting considerable attention and have not tended to increase the sympathy of Americans for the sugar planters. However, it is certain that the Cuban question is going to be uppermost in politics for the next year and that there will be a great deal of agitation for annexation. It will be no wonder if numerous bills and resolutions for annexation are introduced at the coming session of Congress, following the fashion set by Senator Eldridge and thus emphasizing the desire of some constituents to carry that sort of a union. The weather and more progressive classes of Cuba are talking of annexation continually and the echoes of their clamors for union with the great Republic are heard constantly here at the Capitol.

ERNEST G. WALKER

A reward of \$1000 has been offered by the Fire Underwriters for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing the crime of arson in Honolulu.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Estee will go to Waialua Saturday for a few days' vacation. Federal Court will be adjourned Friday until the following Wednesday.

Philip Peck of Hilo, who was a delegate to the Republican convention, returned to the Rainy City yesterday in the Claudine to make arrangements for the reception of the Senatorial Commission.

Wray Taylor yesterday sent to the Waialua Agricultural Co. about 3000 forest trees to be planted on the hill-sides about Waialua. Ironwood, silkwood and several varieties of eucalyptus were sent down.

Republican nominations have been reported from Maui as follows: Waiuku, S. Keiloh and C. H. Dickey; Molo-kai, Makalela; Lahaina, Peck, Makakala, Von Tempel; Hamakua, S. Kalamo; Hanalei, Hale.

The application of Camarinos for a saloon license has been refused. Renewals of liquor licenses have been granted to T. H. Lyons of Waiuku, A. N. Steiner of Kahului, J. Birkenshaw of Honokaa and John Richardson of Lahaina.

HAWAIIAN BOY
DESERTER CAUGHT

After enjoying freedom from naval discipline for about two months Sam Paulo, a naval apprentice formerly attached to the United States Training ship Mohican, was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken to the Police Station. Paulo is one of the four young Hawaiians who enlisted in the navy on board the Mohican. For awhile the boys liked the service, but the hard discipline soon told on them and they began finding loopholes through which to escape. Paulo and another got away. His companion went to Kauai and was apprehended.

Paulo had been living at the Kalihii detention camp and would probably have escaped capture had he not engaged in a quarrel with some other Hawaiians and to get even, these gave him away to the police. Sam Clark, superintendent of the camp, agreed to be responsible for Paulo's appearance before Judge Wilcox this morning and he was thereupon released. Paulo resisted arrest at first but the officer soon brought him to a sense of the importance of the law by rapping him on the head. Paulo was classed as a third rate seaman on the Mohican.

Telegraph Brevities

There are serious strikes in Italian cities.

Historian Lecky is to leave Parliament.

The Boer generals have returned to London.

New York State has passed strong laws to check divorcees.

Venezuelan gunboats will bombard Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco.

Cardie Graham swam the Niagara rapids wearing a life preserver and a neck float.

A big fortune has been spent on a gambling house next door to the Waldorf-Astoria.

In a suit filed in Tennessee, Russell A. Alger is charged with fraud in connection with a land deal.

Sir Thomas Lipton's automobile was smashed in an accident caused by the skidding of the machine.

A company has been formed at Birmingham, N. Y., to manufacture wine and whisky in compressed tablets.

The death of the ex-Confederate General Bell was due to a mysterious assault committed on him at New Orleans.

The German steamer Markomaneria, carrying war munitions for the provisional government to Cape Hattien, was captured by the Firminier gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot.

A terrible gale at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, destroyed many vessels and it is feared that many lives were lost.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I could get no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the use of this medicine I could eat without distress, and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand." Mrs. J. A. CROWLEY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 3,390,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks 28,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also, Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool

Alliance Assurance Company of London

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Hamburg-Bremen-Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are authorized to take risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
General Agents

General Insurance Co. for S. S.
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now
is
the
Time
to
Plant
SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share
has been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,
ELMER B. F. TAYLOR,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.

This Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution or
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
at 1d each, and in cases containing all
times the quantity, sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are some-
times palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Plantation Company,
The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
The Kohala Sugar Company,
The Waialea Sugar Mill Company,
The Puhi Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville,
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

**Railroad Director
Tells How to
Get Them.**

S. S. Dennis, a director of the Penn-
sylvania railroad, one of the most mod-
ern railways in the world, passed
through this city on the Korea on a
round the world trip with his family.
Mr. Dennis has had a long experience
in railway management and has had a
great deal to do with the handling of
tourists. He makes a number of very
interesting observations regarding the
securing of tourists for Hawaii.

"I have made some fine little junket-
ing trips around Honolulu during our
stay here," Mr. Davis said yesterday,
"and I think it is about the most
charming little place I ever visited. If
your city is a sample of the life and
scenery that can be seen in the other
islands of the Hawaiian group I see
no reason why in years to come the
place should not be flooded with tour-
ists. I do not know what arrange-
ments you have at present for encour-
aging tourist travel but from the little
we hear in the East you cannot be do-
ing anything very up-to-date in that
direction."

"The time has passed when tourists
spent their own time looking up the
out of the way corners of the globe.
Nowadays they want others to find and
lead them. In order for a place to have
many tourists now it must have some
powerful connection which leads people
to it. I mean railways, steamship lines
and so forth that have combination ar-
rangements to send large parties of
tourists out at certain seasons of the
year on special excursions. Take the
Pennsylvania railroad for instance. It,
like all other Eastern roads, has a
special department for tourists. We
are constantly in need of new places to
which tourists can be taken because of
the novelty of them. Hawaii is such a
place, at least as far as people on the
Atlantic coast are concerned. Very few
of the people who make annual winter
trips from the Atlantic coast to Europe,
the Riviera, Madeira, or Spain know
of the attractions of the islands which
you justly call the 'Paradise of the
Pacific.' To tell the truth I did not
know much about their attractions be-
fore but I know something about them
now which interests me a great deal."

"But I think the solution of your
tourist problem lies with the big East-
ern railroads. Those powerful com-
panies are diverting the tourists of the
Eastern States from trips to Europe
and are now sending them speeding
over the continent to the westward on
special trains. The Pennsylvania is
sending out many special through
trains which go over other lines be-
sides our own to Yellowstone National
Park, the Grand Canyon of the Colo-
rado, and to California. Most of these
people would be better satisfied if they
could add a sea trip to their trans-
continental journeys and I do not see
any reason why traffic arrangements
could not be made by the Eastern rail-
ways with the steamship companies to
take these tourists from us in San
Francisco and send them along to Ha-
waii for a couple of weeks' stay. The
matter is feasible and all it wants now
is for the Hawaiian business people to
interest themselves in the question suf-
ficiently to arrange with the Eastern
railways. If the railways bring the
steamships business you can believe
that the latter will not try to discour-
age the trade. A smart man from Ha-
waii by presenting this matter direct
to the general passenger agents of the
Eastern lines might be able to accom-
plish a great deal for the islands. My
opinion of the matter is that the East-
ern railways will be your salvation as
far as tourists are concerned."

HILO WATERWORKS MUCH IMPROVED

The improvements so far made in the
Hilo water works have resulted in a
much better supply of water for all
parts of the city, before reached by
the mains. It is expected by the end
of the week that the mains will be so
far completed as to allow of the Waia-
keia district being supplied with wa-
ter. It will be a short time also be-
fore the pipes are laid to the Villa
Franca district and the residents of
Hilo are already getting water where
they were never able to before, under
the old system. Hilo with the new
system will have perfect fire protection.

The plans for the new reservoir
have been completed and bids will be
called for within a short time for the
construction of this basin.

LAHAINA WATER WORKS.

Word has been received by the De-
partment of Public Works that the new
water works and system at Lahaina
will be completed and water turned on
by October 15th.

Wilcox's Star Waning

If indications are correct, the politi-
cal star of Bob Wilcox has set on Maui,
never to rise again. The Home Rulers
are beginning to think and reason for
themselves, and this of course will see
the finish of Bob. Some of the promi-
nent Home Rulers are beginning to open-
ly complain at being bundled about by
Wilcox, first into the Republican and
then into the Democratic camp, at the
whim of Wilcox. The action of Prince
Cupid in refusing to be made a tool of
by Wilcox is beginning to be under-
stood by the Hawaiians on Maui and
the more they think about it, the clearer
they see where their true interests lie,
and from all present appearances, there
is a new beginning to be a land-
slide from Wilcox's idea of home rule to
Cupid's idea of independent, intelli-
gent and untrammelled Hawaiian self-
franchise—Maui News.

SUGAR IS GOING UP

**Each Recent Mail
Brought Word
of Advance.**

Brewer & Co.'s advices by the Gaelic
were that sugar has advanced one-
thirty-second of a cent. Advices by the
Sonoma show another increase of the
same amount. Beets are also up and
the market is strong. The basis at
last accounts was 7-16.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Williams,
Dimond & Co.'s sugar letter reads:

Sugar: No changes have since oc-
curred in the local market or for ex-
port, prices established March 5th still
being in force.

Basis: August 1st, cost and freight
sale 900 tons at 3.38c.; 2nd to 5th, no
sales; 6th, cost and freight sale 600
tons at 3.38c.; and on same date cost
and freight sale 800 tons at 3.40c.; 7th,
cost and freight sale 1000 tons at 3.40c.;
8th to 14th, no sales; 15th, cost and
freight sale 1000 tons at 3.40c.; 16th to
25th, no sales; 26th, spot sale 500 tons
at 3.40c.; 27th, no sales; 30th and Sept.
1st, holidays; 2nd, spot sale 400 tons at
3.43-32c.; establishing basis for 90 deg.
Centrifugals in New York on that date
3.40c.; San Francisco 3.03c.

Since our last report the market for
raws has ruled quiet and steady, while
the situation generally appears to call
for little comment. Throughout the
earlier portion of the period under con-
sideration particularly, it is to be
noted that while holders on the one
hand were disposed to differ sparingly
at prices above buyers' views, the lat-
ter evinced indifference in the face of
a discouraging demand for refined, the
resultant effect being shown in the
paucity of transactions. Conditions
have latterly undergone an improve-
ment however, coincident with the re-
sumption of a heavy demand for refined,
stimulated in a measure, no doubt, by
the fact that bountiful supplies are re-
quired for the canning of fruits, while
latest mail advices from New York un-
der date of August 29th reveal a firm
market for raws with a strong under-
tone, and the promise of greater ac-
tivity after the holidays.

CITY IS BEING CLEARED OF RATS

All members of the Board of Health
were present at yesterday's meeting.

G. Olson, who claimed to be a car-
penter and asked to go to the settle-
ment as kokua for his wife, was de-
nied the desired permission, it being
represented that his services were not
required there.

The Board of Medical Examiners re-
commended G. G. de Faria for a physi-
cian's certificate and the report was
accepted.

Reports were read of inspectors for
the various districts the results of
which are contained in the report of
City Sanitary Officer Tracy. In this he
says:

"The inspector in charge of the wa-
terfront to prohibit fishing is having
no trouble with the large fishing com-
panies but the small offender who drops
a line over and fishes and runs is hard-
est to catch consequently keeps him
busy."

"The inspector who specializes on the
rat crusade is meeting with more or
less success owing to the poisoned rats
not dying anywhere near buildings and
being consequently hard to find. Whole
neighborhoods have been cleared of
rats."

The Hilo sanitary inspector reported
604 inspections for the month of August.

Health conditions in the Orient were
reported by Dr. Cofer as follows:

Yokohama to Aug. 26—Cholera, one
case, no deaths; Nagasaki to Aug. 20—
twenty-five cases of cholera, fifteen
deaths. Shanghai, cholera epidemic;
Kobe, five cases cholera, no deaths;
Hong Kong, cholera, twenty-two cases,
nineteen deaths, plague, twenty-eight
cases, sixteen deaths. Total deaths in
Japan from cholera June 1st to Aug.
15th, 1397; number of cases, 3224.

The baseball league held a meeting
last evening and heard a report of the
league. The league receipts of
1902. All the bills have come in as
yet, but it is thought 75% of the five
clubs will get 1300 and the McKinley
Marine Park will receive about 1000.



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating
factories of all kinds, public build-
ings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm Proof, Easily
Laid

These tiles are recommended by
leading architects, engineers and
builders of first class buildings.
Merchant's "Golden" Tiles, cop-
per, galvanized steel, zinc plates
Send for illustrated book let of our
specialties, mailed free upon applica-
tion. MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,
Sole Manufacturers,
517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN EDITOR WAS SHOT

**Well Known Men
Out for Marriott's
Blood.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Outraged
by an infamous publication assailing
the character of an estimable young wo-
man, Mr. Truxton Beale, accompanied
by Mr. Thomas H. Williams, president
of the California Jockey Club, went to
the residence of Frederick Marriott, the
publisher and proprietor of the San
Francisco "News Letter" and "Over-
land Monthly," to demand an apology
last evening. Blows followed the de-
mand and Marriott was shot three
times, inflicting wounds that are pain-
ful, but not considered dangerous.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Beale were ar-
rested later in the evening and releas-
ed on bail. Marriott was taken to a
private hospital for surgical treatment.
Following is the article complained
of. It refers to Miss Marie Oge, and
is a falsehood, Miss Oge not having
been at Tamapals at the time referred
to and her sister having been insane for
three years:

"I heard a very pathetic story the
other day, involving the sister of a
pretty girl who, with her cousin, is
rather prominent in society. The girl
belongs to a good but not smart family
in San Rafael, and she has been identi-
fied with a gay set of young people
who spurn the conventions. A year or
so ago there was a party of these con-
genial spirits watching the moon rise
on Mount Tamapals. They painted the
mountain in brightest vermilion while
they were there, and varying accents
of their doings crept into the papers.
One of the dailies published a story to
the effect that they all imbued too
freely, and while they were at their
jolliest they had a game of tag around
the Tavern, clad only in their nighties.
The tale was likely exaggerated, but
the names of all the party were given.
Afterwards the prudes on the Marin
side of the bay gazed askance at the
pretty society girl. This so affected her
elder sister's health that she became an
invalid, and has since been in a sanita-
rium. It it said there is no hope of
a cure."

Truxton, Beale was a son-in-law of
James G. Blaine and was once United
States Minister to Persia. His wife
secured a divorce. "Tom" Williams is
a wealthy turf man.

BEALE'S STATEMENT.

Thomas H. Williams, accompanied by
Truxton Beale was seen at the Pacific
Union Club shortly after the shooting
of Frederick Marriott. When asked for
his version of the affair Mr. Beale
said:

"On last Saturday the 'News Letter'
published a most cruel, false and in-
famous attack upon a young lady
whose family are friends of mine. I
saw the young lady shortly after the
publication and she was utterly heart-
broken, and asked if there was not
manhood enough in California to de-
fend an innocent girl from such a false
and slanderous attack. I looked upon
her almost as a brother would, and
I felt it was my duty as a man and a
gentleman to protect her good name
from such an infamous slander. I talk-
ed the matter over with Mr. Thomas
H. Williams, who has but a very slight
acquaintance with the young lady, and
he agreed with me that such a cowardly
slander ought not to pass unnoticed.
You may judge of the vicious and cow-
ardly character of the article when I
say that it asserted that the young
lady's conduct had driven her sister
insane, when the fact is her sister had
been an inmate of the asylum at Liver-
more for more than three years."

"I made up my mind, and Mr. Will-
iams agreed with me, that it was our
duty to see Marriott immediately and
expostulate with him. We went to his
house and saw him. We asked what
justification he had for such a false
libel. His answer was a sneer. What
followed was what any man would ex-
pect to follow. He was smashed in the
face. Like a coward he did not attempt
to defend himself man fashion, but
went for his pistol. Then he was shot.
There is nothing that we have to con-
ceal, there is nothing of which we are
ashamed."

"I gave you my word as a gentleman
that the young lady was not at Mt.
Tamapals at the time said nor has
she been there except on one occasion.
She is a pure girl, and this attempt to
wreck her life and character out of
a petty vengeance is beyond belief. I
do not know what may come of what
we have done and I do not care. I
would rather spend ten years in jail
feeling like a man than ten years out
of jail feeling like a cur who, know-
ing that such a libel of a young lady
ought to be avenged, did not attempt to
avenge it."

From Mrs. Marriott's story it appears
that Beale got out of the way when
the shooting began, Williams commit-
ting the murderous assault.
Marriott has three wounds but will
probably recover.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSEN-
TERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party
that intended making a long bicycle
trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Al-
bany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I
was taken suddenly with diarrhoea,
and was about to give up the trip, when
editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messen-
ger, suggested that I take a dose of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dia-
rrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle
and took two doses, one before starting
and one on the route. I made the trip
successfully and never felt any ill ef-
fect. Again last summer I was almost
completely run down with an attack of
dysentery. I bought a bottle of this
same remedy and this time one dose
cured me." Sold by all dealers and
druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,
agents for Hawaii.

IN NEED OF MONEY

**Island of Guam Has
Spent Revenue
Too Fast.**

H. H. Hiatt, a Nebraska man, who
has been in Guam for a year engaged
in opening up American schools, is a
passenger aboard the naval transport
Solace, which arrived from the Philip-
pines and Guam yesterday. People on
board the transport tell stories which
indicate that Guam is practically bank-
rupt. The schools have been closed be-
cause of lack of money, and when the
Solace left the island it was expected
that the courts would have to suspend
work for a similar cause within a few
weeks, and all public work would be
stopped.

Concerning the Guam schools Mr.
Hiatt has an interesting story to tell.
He went out to Guam to establish
American schools about a year ago.
The schools, as are everything else in
Guam, are under the supervision of the
Navy Department. As no appropri-
ation has yet been made for Guam, and
as the one tried for in the naval supply
bill failed in Congress, the schools and
all other public departments have to
depend on the tax returns of the island
for their support. During the early
part of the past fiscal year Governor
Schroeder expected that Congress would
vote \$250,000 toward the up-keep of the
island, and regulated the spending of
the island funds accordingly. The ap-
propriation was thrown out by Con-
gress and now the island is badly in
need. During the year the greater part
of the island's revenue was spent on a
new city hospital at Agana, the outside
leper hospital, and a government road
from Agana to the sea. Mr. Hiatt does
not blame Governor Schroeder for the
existing state of affairs, but blames the
United States government for not mak-
ing the quarter of a million appropri-
ation.

Mr. Hiatt says that Congress failed to
make the school appropriation because
the items, including that for schools,
were in the navy supply bill and that
Congress made a clean sweep of this,
including the school appropriation.

The school property in Guam now
consists of a half a dozen buildings and
Mr. Hiatt says that four hundred and
fifty native children have been attend-
ing the American schools where they
show great aptitude for learning the
English language and seem eager to
trade the Chamorro dialect for Ameri-
can lingo. Mr. Hiatt did not know the
native language when he started his
work. He simply had to get small chil-
dren together, teach one by signs and
allow that one to gradually teach others
what American words meant until all
commenced to make good progress.
At first this work was very difficult, but
Mr. Hiatt says that later he got on very
well with the children. He was accom-
panied by his family, and his wife and
daughter taught in the schools. In ad-
dition to his own family the other
teachers employed were three marines.
Mr. Hiatt considers that the govern-
ment will make a great mistake if it
permits the schools to be discontinued.
His own term has expired and he does
not expect to return to the island, but
would be pleased to see some one else
appointed to go out and continue the
work which he claims is very important
in connection with American interests
in Guam.

From others on the boat it was learn-
ed that matters on Guam are not so sat-
isfactory as they might be. The islands
do not produce hardly anything that
can be exported and will bring any
money back to the people. A popula-
tion of 10,000 people live on the earn-
ings of their small farms and the
money is disbursed in various ways by
Uncle Sam. They are a happy-go-lucky
race and are fairly well contented with
American rule, but that cannot bring
back at once the prosperity that existed
on the plantations before the ty-
phoon of 1899 nearly swept the whole
place into the sea.

It is a part of the islanders' religion
not to sell any part of their lands, yet
they are a simple race, and a few Ameri-
cans have secured mortgages on these
small farms so that it is only a ques-
tion of time before the plantations will
be in American hands, although very
little capital from the United States
has been invested there up to this time.
The most serious objection that peo-
ple have to the present state of affairs
is that although American territory the
laws in force are the old ones made by
Spain. Some of these laws work great
hardships. The judge of the courts is
a naval ensign, who had no special law
education and certainly no education
at all as far as Spanish law is con-
cerned.

The Three Meal Habit.

The Argonaut recently contained an
article on "The Three-Meal Habit,"
which has been copied in a number of
our contemporaries. The Honolulu Ad-
vertiser, in commenting on this article,
remarks: "In the tropics the lighter
diet the better the health. The
leading doctors of Honolulu advocate
two meals a day as being enough for
anybody here, and not heavy meals at
that. Those who toil hardest in the
Hawaiian Islands eat little but rice,
while those who toil least eat three
meals a day, with meat at each meal.
Experience shows that this three-meal
habit makes business for the drug-
stores and doctors. The convicts in
Oahu prison, who get a fixed ration—
just enough to keep them strong and
no more, who work hard on the streets
and in the quarries—these convicts are
healthier than the same number of free
day-laborers or mechanics."

This last statement proves the case.
In all prisons there is a diet for men in
cells, men in the yards, and men work-
ing hard in the open air. Those in the
cells, who lead about the same life as
the average clerk or accountant, get a
very light ration, but it is enough to
keep them in health. If they are fed
as much as the men who work outdoors
breaking stones, they invariably fall ill.
It is not remarkable that men in pris-
on, because prevented from overeating, are
kept in better health than men who are
free?—Argonaut.

Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble.
Your circulation is very poor, you
have cold hands and feet. Your
nerves are weak, you are despondent
and discouraged. Your stomach is
bad, you have indigestion and sick
headache. Your muscles are weak
and you can hardly drag about the
house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends
her photograph and says:
"My blood was so thin and my circulation
was so poor that my fingers were cold and
blue all the time. I lost all energy and was
almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon
restored vitality to my whole system. It
purified my blood and made it rich and
healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine
in the world for the blood."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas."

Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla your bowels must be in good condi-
tion. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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SAILING FROM
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July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to
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Honolulu.

"Elite" Enameled Ware

**Turquoise Blue
Outside
Pure White Inside**

This is made of EXTRA
HEAVY MATERIAL, and
COATED FOUR TIMES.
These goods are a product of
Austria, and will outlast any
article manufactured.

Our stock is large and
the assortment complete, con-
sisting principally of sauce-
pans, stew pans, kettles, fry-
ing pans, baking pans, coffee
pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing
agents for the Territory of Ha-
waii.

See the display in one of
our large windows.

W.W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass
and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Cele-
brated Detroit Jewel Stoves
and Gurney Refrigerators.

RUBBER STAMPS

At the Gazette Office.

COOPER TELLS OF OUR NEEDS

(Continued from Page 2.)

is the basis of our currency and is used in all large payments.

Senator Mitchell: "Can you give an approximate estimate of all currency now here?"

Mr. Damon: "I should say between three and four millions here of United States gold."

Senator Mitchell: "What would you suggest as a remedy in way of legislation?"

Mr. Damon: "If Congress will pass the bill which has been proposed and partially passed it will furnish all the remedy that is needed. Only the urgency of our necessities makes us bring the matter before you now."

Mr. Haywood then brought up the point that John Wesley Gahne had had been here before Congress had stated that the bankers did not want the bill passed, and the suggestion was made that the bankers unite in a letter to the commission.

Senator Foster: "Is the National Bank a government depository?"

Mr. Damon: "It is not. The receipts are transmitted out of the country either in coin or drafts."

HUMPHREY'S SPEECH.

Immediately after luncheon recess A. S. Humphreys was given the floor, he announcing that he appeared as a citizen and a member of the bar. Beginning by making comments upon the statements of Secretary Cooper as to labor conditions, he read a record of appropriations for "advancing agriculture and aiding immigration," the list showing a total of \$1,385,000 expended to bring Asiatics and Portuguese, which was, he said, a scheme to establish a system of contractual slavery.

He then read sections of the penal laws, affecting the laborers who endeavored "to emancipate" themselves. He said that no effort was made to induce white immigration and that conditions were made such that no decent, self-respecting white man would take service.

He then read reports of the Secretary of the Board of Immigration showing conditions of cruel treatment of laborers in 1897.

He said that white people who sought service on plantations were subjected to the same conditions.

He said Japanese were rushed into the country after annexation and before organization to get a force of labor on hand.

He said the conditions in which Porto Ricans arrived here were more wretched than that of the reconquered in Cuban camps, and that they came under false promises.

He said 500 white mechanics had left because unable to compete with Orientals, who now control 60 per cent of the building trades.

He said there had been no effort to induce white Americans to come here in good faith, for the purpose of making a pretense that Orientals were necessary.

Asked if it was possible to Americanize the Territory without sacrificing industries, he said: "I think the Americanization is of more importance than the industries, and between the two I am prepared to sacrifice the industries."

He said that since annexation there had been watering of stocks for the purpose of selling them to mainland buyers.

He objected to the provision that citizens must be residents for three years before they could be members of the Senate.

He recommended that the qualifications to vote be made six months' residence and that any voter may hold office.

He asked that the age limit be removed from the qualification for governor, as well as the provision of citizenship, and the same as to judges.

He asked for appeal from the Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court.

He said three Circuit Judges were unnecessary and that the law under which the third was appointed was unconstitutional.

He said the purpose of section 80 of the organic act was to perpetuate Gov. Dole at the head of an oligarchy, through appointments, and that such choice should be left to the Legislature.

He attacked the appropriations as extravagant and said they were made on the estimate of Gov. Dole, the Legislature cutting and retrenching.

He said the attorney general had control of the police and the purpose was that plantation labor might be kept in subjection.

He said much else along the same lines.

BOYD TALKS OF LANDS.

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, continued his testimony, saying that the total of the lands of agricultural classification was 1,272,000 acres, of which much had been homesteaded. He requested the commission to visit the land and was told that if the trip was taken he would be expected to accompany the party.

Speaking of the leases he said that there were many leases made by the commissioner of the crown lands which were now falling in and that in every instance these lands were divided and people induced to take them up when possible. He said that on Hawaii there were more than 600 homesteads, of which two-thirds were pure farmers, the people being self-supporting. He said that the agricultural possibilities were not fully demonstrated and any application of the United States laws would mean the taking of lands which were unknown quantities. He said the former commission had reported that the United States laws were not applicable and had recommended no others to take their place. He said grazing lands had been leased for periods longer than five years. He said he had leased a mountain side for a water right to Baldwin, but that there were no lands on the plains upon which this water would be of value, but that it must be carried around the mountains to the lands irrigated.

As to corporations taking more than 1000 acres of land, through having leases from private parties transferred, he said that he had recommended no others to take their place.

Humphreys observed that they were all good corporations here, and Boyd rejoined that they were the life of the Territory and should have every advantage possible.

He said the crown lands on Punch-bowl were held under lease by the Kaplani estate, and were subject to the Portuguese residents. He said he believed in the system of the government holding the lands and deriving revenue from them, as being most applicable to the local conditions.

BUSINESS MEN AND COMMISSION

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday morning, President Irwin reported that a committee representing the Chamber, Merchants' Association and Banks had called upon the Senatorial Commission on Tuesday and tendered entertainment in the form of excursions. The answer was made that Captain Whiting, U. S. N., had invited the members to go to Pearl Harbor, and that as they were going to Hawaii next week, nothing could be done until after their return. Mr. Irwin announced in addition that the commission had arranged to hear the Chamber of Commerce, Planters' Association and Merchants' Association tomorrow morning commencing at 9:30 o'clock. He offered the suggestion that the various organizations have their spokesmen ready on that occasion. Mr. Carter suggested that the joint committee elect a spokesman rather than leave it to the members.

Mr. Carter thought that one of the most important matters to be brought before the Commission was the fire claims, and he thought a special day should be set apart for a full presentation of the subject. He moved that a committee be appointed, which carried.

Mr. Schaefer enthusiastically presented to the commission by the Builders and Traders' Association.

A letter from Theo. Davies & Co. regarding the excessive storage of kerosene oil and other inflammables in the city brought about considerable discussion, the point being taken that the law was somewhat evasive on the subject. The secretary was directed by the Chamber to ask the high sheriff to enforce the law.

D. P. R. Isenberg called attention to very forcible language to the statements made by Judge Humphreys before the Senatorial Commission on Tuesday, calling particular attention to Humphreys' statement that he wanted to "Americanize the country by sacrificing its chief industry." Mr. Isenberg thought that the community was being Americanized as well as anyone knew, and he spoke forcibly in favor of a committee from the Chamber appearing before the Commission and refuting the judge's statements on this and other subjects.

Mr. Schaefer strongly endorsed Mr. Isenberg's remarks and hoped that they would be given the publicity they deserved to show the sentiment of the Chamber.

George R. Carter spoke in favor of the Chamber of Commerce passing a resolution denouncing Judge Humphreys. President Irwin suggested that the Chamber do not take up the matter in that manner, as it would indicate that it placed too much importance on an individual's statements. Mr. Isenberg again took the floor to state that Judge Humphreys had made himself somewhat prominent in the community and his injurious statements ought not to be ignored, especially by such a body as the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Campbell thought the chair was correct as to too much importance being attached to Humphreys' remarks. Bruce Cartwright thought that the expression of the Chamber as a whole would have greater weight than individual replies. The motion was finally withdrawn.

The matter is left in the hands of the committee for action.

President J. A. Kennedy will in future represent the Inter-Island S. S. Co. in the Chamber.

Ship E. M. Phelps to Sail.

The ship E. M. Phelps, Captain Graham, will take in 1900 tons of stone ballast and sail to Tal Tal, Chile, to load nitrates. The vessel will probably leave Honolulu on Tuesday.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple.

No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FOR 78 YEARS THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles.

—SAFE AND RELIABLE— Gives Immediate Relief.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, at 5:30 a. m.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, at 5:20 p. m., from Punaluu.
Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco, at 7:45 a. m.
S. S. Sonoma, Von Oterendorp, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.
Am. schr. Julia E. Whalen, Rosehill, 34 days from Marcus Island via Wake Island, at 3 p. m.
U. S. A. T. Solace, Singer, from Manila and Guam, at noon.
Stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, at 4:45 a. m.

Thursday, Sept. 11.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from Yokohama, at 7 p. m.
Stmr. Waialeale, from Waimea, at 9:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.
Stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, for Maui, Kona, and Kau ports, at noon.
Stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeua, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Honokaa and Kukualea, at 5 p. m.
Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, for San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m.
Stmr. Maui, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 5:30 p. m.
Schr. Kawallani, for Koolau ports, at 2 p. m.
Gas. schr. Eelipse, for Molokai, Maui and Kona ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Sonoma, Von Oterendorp, for the colonies, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ka Moai, for Kauai.
Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, for Hilo.
Stmr. Lehua, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 11.
Stmr. Nevada, Weedon, for Kahului.
Stmr. Kauai, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Three Brothers, for Kahului.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Nihau, Sept. 9, from Punaluu—F. A. Reinhardt and one deck.

Per stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, Sept. 10—P. Rice, Miss E. Rice, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Prescott, Miss E. Pieler, R. H. Bailey, Mr. Ooshi, J. W. Wilcock and son, H. Miki, H. Kaohi, G. Kentwell, C. F. Ahl, L. Chong, Charles Blake, Mr. Nakapahu, H. Blake, J. S. Noble, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. E. Smith and son, A. Robinson, W. Johnson, C. H. Willis, O. Olmsted and 66 deck.

Per S. S. Sonoma, Sept. 10, from San Francisco—Mrs. E. J. Aiken, Miss E. J. Aiken, Mr. O. E. Aiken, Brother Alford, F. J. Armstrong, W. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Jno. Bennett, S. D. Bona, Miss M. G. Borden, Ladislav Borsick, M. P. Botelho, Miss Agnes Brown, Mrs. C. Cameron, Miss J. C. Carlson, S. S. Dickinson, W. A. Dow, Mrs. Dow, H. P. Faye, Mrs. Faye, child and maid, Miss E. Faye, Miss Isabelle Faye, Miss Ida Faye, Master Ean Faye, Master Lindsay Faye, Brother Felix, H. W. Forbes, J. P. Guinnane, Mrs. F. W. Hall, Miss A. L. Hainforth, F. L. Hoogs, W. L. Hoogs, E. Hyslop, Miss J. E. Johnston, E. H. Langley, Mrs. Langley, Miss E. Lindsay, Mrs. F. Love, Jas. H. Love, Prof. A. Marques, Peter High, Miss E. E. Kellett, Alfred Lee, G. Lowe, Taylor, Miss M. Upper, W. J. Whyte, Mrs. Lowe, Miss Mosser, W. J. Ramsay, A. F. Smith, Miss M. E. Stetson, W. V. V. J. Martin, Mrs. Taylor, D. J. McKay, L. H. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Andrew Moore, Mrs. Moore and child, Miss A. Moore, Miss L. Moore, O. M. Murdoch, J. M. Oat, Miss E. Oiding, Miss J. E. Oiding, Miss V. A. Patton, C. L. Rhodes, G. Russell, Mrs. L. Schulte, Miss Schulte, Master Schulte, Dr. E. H. Schulte, H. C. Shannon, Mrs. Shannon, E. N. Smith, Miss Adella Tidson, Thos. E. Wall, Dr. Jno. Wilcox, C. A. White, C. M. White, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox, W. H. Willis.

Departed.
Per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 9, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona, Kau and Volcano—W. H. Cornwell, W. Nahole, W. Ball, L. A. Thurston, Mrs. Nahole, Mrs. Clara Schmidt, P. E. Lamar, S. W. Kekuewa, W. Muller, Rev. O. P. Emerson, C. Smith, Clarence H. Smith, J. W. Kualimoku, Miss Mary Pickard, Z. E. Batenelov, W. F. Kelley, Mrs. J. Wright, James Cowan, S. Lazar, J. D. Lansing, J. A. K. K. G. Bryant, James Edwards, Miss Ben Taylor, Dr. A. R. Rowatt, A. K. Kunulakea and 72 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 9, for Hilo and way ports—C. T. Day, W. S. Perkins, T. A. Hays and wife, Mrs. Danford, child and nurse, A. A. Braymer, Jas. Renton, Henry Buck, G. H. Berrey, A. Riehl, H. S. Overend, John Hind, C. P. Renton, Miss M. M. Yoder, Mrs. K. Fullbrook, Miss Richardson, Miss A. Ahrens, child and maid, J. D. Travis, Tom Lindsay, John Lindsay, Mrs. S. Kobayashi, Mrs. W. Green, Chin Gow, Master E. Richardson, Miss J. K. Richardson, J. Caceras, A. H. Jackson, J. E. Godley, H. M. Ayres, R. J. Buckley, P. Peck, C. Kalsar, A. J. Rodriguez, Rev. P. Spenser, Rev. C. E. Leland, wife and two children Mrs. T. H. Thompson.

Old as Ocean Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Although the official report of Lieutenant Winchell, who was detailed to accompany the oil-burning steamer Mariposa on her recent trip from San Francisco to the Society Islands and return for the purpose of making a comprehensive report upon every feature of the oil burning device used by the steamer, has not yet reached the navy department, unofficial data have arrived which are considered very satisfactory to those interested. The run from San Francisco to Tahiti is 4338 knots. It was made by the Mariposa at the rate of 13.12 knots per hour, the whole run lasting 11 days, during which a little over 400 tons of oil were consumed. The number of pounds of oil per knot used on the run was 29.9, which is equivalent to 1.55 pounds per ton of oil. It required 1.55 pounds of oil per hour to develop one horse power. This is considered quite satisfactory, as under ordinary operating conditions it requires between 2 1/2 and 3 pounds of coal to develop one horse power.

File Driver at Work.

Dredging on the new Bishop estate docks has progressed so rapidly that a pile-driver is now enabled to work driving the piles for the new wharves. For the last few days one pile-driver has been at work day and night.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OIL CARRIER IS NOW AT KAHULUI

The oil tank vessel Fullerton on her maiden voyage as a carrier of fuel oil in bulk arrived at Kahului last Saturday after a trip lasting nineteen days from San Francisco. The barkentine, which was specially built for this trade, has a cargo of 15,000 barrels of oil for the Kihel plantation but this has to be discharged into the oil tanks at Kahului and then transported by rail to the plantation as the Fullerton has not yet secured the thousand feet of hose that would be necessary in order to unload the vessel at Kihel.

This hose will be secured later and the next time the Fullerton comes to the islands she can discharge at the plantation itself.

The coming of the Fullerton marks the opening of the campaign in the islands for oil as a fuel against coal and also presents for the first time the novelty of a sailing vessel carrying oil in bulk. The Fullerton has twenty-four water-tight compartments in her hold, each one of them being capable of holding a thousand barrels of oil. Sixteen are used for the carrying of oil and the remaining ten for water as additional ballast. The vessel's entire cargo can be discharged in fifteen hours.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 2.—F. H. Huestace to Chas. Huestace Jr., D. 7, 100 land Honolulu, Oahu; 2 mortgage notes; con \$1.

F. Huestace & wife to W. H. Smith, D. 10, 1302, 2552, 3050 & 3807 Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

B. Klemme by atty & hsb to M. Panikratz, D. lots 23 & 31 blk C, Kaplania Park add., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$225.

M. A. Cheek & hsb to Mary E. Alexander, D. 10, lot 12 blk 22 College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$470.

D. Kapate et al. to S. M. Damon, D. 10, 101 R P 2525 Kul 11214 Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$700.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner John G. North is to go to the Sound in ballast.

The schooner Mary E. Foster is on the marine railway being cleaned. The ship George Curtis, from Honolulu, reached San Francisco on Sept. 2. The Hongkong Maru is due from the Coast next Wednesday with the next mail.

The schooner W. H. Marston with sugar probably sails on Saturday for San Francisco.

The Fish Commission steamer Albator took 11 days to reach the coast, arriving at San Francisco on August 30.

The Claudine will not sail on Tuesday for Hilo but will wait until Wednesday so that she can take the Senatorial Commission along.

AT AUCTION
BY WILL E. FISHER
AUCTIONEER

Schooner AT AUCTION

MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1902.

At 12 o'clock noon upon the wharf, I will offer for sale at auction, by order of the MARCUS ISLAND GUANO CO.

THAT FINE SCHOONER
Julia E. Whalen

26 TONS NET

Now lying at Eames Wharf (old Fish Market Wharf). This vessel recently returned from Marcus Island having made the run of over 2500 miles in 19 days. She is in first-class condition, having two suits of sails, one being entirely new, with all the fittings complete usual with a vessel of this class.

Also.
Stores, lumber, corrugated iron, doors, nails, locks, water casks, tools, glass powder, etc.

Vessel may be inspected during reasonable hours previous to sale.

For further particulars apply to
WILL E. FISHER
AUCTIONEER
Cor. Alaeka and Merchant Sts.

KOHALA WATER SCHEME

(Continued from Page 5.)

to the diversion of the water from that region.

"While I was in Washington," Mr. McCrosson continued, "Mr. McClanahan wrote me that he had a talk with the governor, who had said he would withdraw his objections if certain amendments were made. I saw Gov. Dole and an amendment embodying his suggestions was offered, in which a rental was provided and other points raised. I had an interview with Gov. Dole Sunday night and he said he would withdraw his objections, but the next day he told me the Secretary of the Interior had asked him to not withdraw his objections."

Further, McCrosson read letters from McClanahan announcing that all negotiations were off. There was a great deal of amusement when the letter was read, for McClanahan, commenting on the political situation, once saying that the influence of Senator Cullum with the present administration would not be material and again suggesting that "Sam's" influence would be valuable in corraling the votes necessary to pass any bill.

Mr. McCrosson said that Mr. Gehl had claimed he had been where no one had been before whereas surveys had been made on both sides. Answering Senator Mitchell, McCrosson said the money was ready for the work and the surveys would cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

On cross-examination by Senator Thurston McCrosson said all stock had been subscribed but he could not tell if any money more than \$100 had been paid in. Mr. McCrosson said he could not say how many shares of stock or what was the par value of the shares, the papers showed the stock was \$1000, with \$100 paid in. Col. Parker is president of the company and its stock has not been increased. McCrosson said he went into it in 1900, he had one-third of the stock. He said he had employed himself and he was not a civil engineer. He said he never ran any lines but had taken levels and measured waters. He said he had expended about \$8000, principally for expenses in attending to the company's business. He said there was no contribution to his support by other members until after the organization of the company. McCrosson refused to answer a question as to what Ballou and McClanahan had put in, saying it was not his business, and reiterating this until Senator Thurston appealed to the commission and then refused to continue the hearing any longer.

The hearing was closed by Senator Mitchell, who said enough time had been taken up.

A committee of the Merchants' Association met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce and prepared its memorial to the Senatorial Commission to be presented to that body this morning. It is understood that among the questions presented for consideration will be the first claims. Federal building, transports and customs revenues.

NAVY TRANSPORT SOLACE IN PORT

The navy transport Solace, Commander Frederick Singer, arrived here yesterday from the Philippines and Guam. She calls at Honolulu to secure about four hundred tons of coal and will sail for the coast on Saturday or early Sunday morning. The transport left Guam on August 28th and three days later weathered a heavy gale which also lasted for three days.

The Solace has a number of officers and men who are being taken home from service on the Asiatic station. Some of them are time-expired men while others are men who have been for years on the far eastern station and desire a change. In addition to officers and passengers the Solace has one hundred and forty-two marines, two hundred and fifty-two blue jackets and a number of prisoners, some of whom are being sent home to be dishonorably discharged and others of whom are to go to Naval prisons to serve terms gained by bad conduct in the East. There are forty sick men aboard who are being taken to United States naval hospitals.

Among her naval passengers are Lt. Commanders A. Reynolds, J. T. Smith, W. I. Chambers, J. U. Jordan, E. J. Schell and H. P. Huse. Lieutenants W. B. Fletcher, W. R. Shumaker, M. M. Taylor, Ensign F. Morrison, Naval Cadets L. E. Wright and G. B. Landenberg, P. A. Surgeon M. K. Johnson, Captains of Marines R. C. Berkeley and L. M. Gullick, Lieutenants of Marines J. W. Lynch, J. N. Wright and J. McE. Hury. Boatwain Paul Hennig, Pay Clerk F. W. Clark.

Her civilian passengers are Mrs. R. W. Thurnberg and nurse from Cayte, Mrs. A. R. Alfred, from Cayte; C. A. O'Neil from Cayte, and the wife and family of Governor Schroeder, from Guam. Miss Kamy F. A. Laidhart and Mr. H. H. Hatt and son, also from Guam. Mr. Hatt has been superintendent of the Guam schools.

The officers of the Solace are Commander Frederick Singer, Lt. Comdr. A. G. Rogers, Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Carr, Lieut. G. F. Cooper, Lieut. J. H. Rowan, Lieut. A. W. Marshall, Ensigns J. W. Graham, O. D. Duncan, A. Buchanan, P. R. Dungan, J. K. Tansig, J. W. L. Clement, C. W. Bole, J. E. Lewis, S. Fletcher, C. J. Morgan, A. F. H. Yates, F. J. Horne, R. E. Pope, C. B. Hatch Jr., Z. H. Madison, Surgeon W. R. Du Bose, P. A. Surgeon A. R. Alfred, P. A. Surgeon C. P. Rags, Asst. Surgeon J. E. Odell, Asst. Surgeon R. M. Young, P. A. Pharmacist T. J. Arms, Lieut. Ensign Marine R. M. C. C. Boatwain F. R. Hazard and J. M. A. Shaw, Gunner William Carroll, Carpenter J. M. Sime, Chief Sailmaker M. C. Barr, Wash Man C. T. P. Hobbs, C. H. Houghton, C. T. Brownbridge, R. F. Biers, and David Purdon, Act. Wash Man R. F. Biers, and Pay Clerk M. J. O'Brien.

TO PUT CROSKY ON THE CARPET

According to advices received from San Francisco an investigation is to be made into the causes which led Captain Crosky of the transport Buford to put into Honolulu instead of going direct from Manila and Nagasaki to San Francisco.

Marine Superintendent Pierce of the transport service says that just prior to the transport sailing from San Francisco on her last trip to Manila, on June 2nd, a complete inspection of the Buford was made and the government inspectors pronounced her hull and boilers to be in first-class condition. He does not think it possible that her boilers could have really given out so soon.

There were many rumors afloat during the vessel's stay here as to how badly the boilers of the vessel had given out and as to their real condition on entering this port. It is known that the chief engineer of the vessel was responsible for her putting into this port as it was on his advice that Captain Crosky acted.

Repairs to the vessel's boilers were made here by the Honolulu Iron Works and it was current gossip at the time that these repairs ran into a bill of several thousand dollars which was paid by the army authorities here on the day that the vessel left Honolulu.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY.

Territory of Hawaii.

Secretary's Office.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that, whereas it is required by law that candidates for election to the Legislature on all Islands except Oahu shall file their nominations with the Secretary of the Territory not less than thirty days before the general election, it will be necessary that said nominations be on file in this office not later than four o'clock p. m. on Saturday, October 4th, A. D. 1902.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Secretary of the Territory.

Capitol, Honolulu, Sept. 8th, 1902.
2415—Sept. 9, 12.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by H. N. Kahala and Millama Kepe, his wife, mortgagors, of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Mrs. E. Humphreys, of Honolulu, Island aforesaid, dated the 10th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 113, pages 286-7-8, which mortgage was, on the 5th day of June, 1901, assigned, transferred and set over to J. Alfred Magoon, mortgagee, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sale rooms of W. E. Fisher, Merchant and Alaeka streets, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of Magoon & Peters or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon building, corner of Alaeka and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,

Assignee of Mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 11th, 1902.

PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

1. All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Puapuaiki, N. Kona, Island of Hawaii, more particularly described in Royal Patent 6716, L. C. A. 4887, to Thomas Sams, containing an area of 170 acres conveyed to said mortgagors by deed of Oana, dated July 26th, 1883, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 81, page 301, excepting and reserving therefrom all that portion of said lands and premises lying makai of the Government road leading from Kailua to Honoalua.

2. All those certain pieces of land situate in Haleahua, District of Koolaula, in said Island of Oahu, and being the same premises described as Apanas 1, 2 and 3 of L. C. A. 5533 to Kamao, containing an area of 34 acres more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to said Millama Kepe Kahulu by Kamehik (K), by deed dated June 17th, 1888, and recorded in said office in Liber 96 page 168.

2415—Sept. 12, 15, 26 and 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by M. C. Amama and Shu Seekiao Amama, his wife, dated the 10th day of April, 1900, to Lewers & Cooke, a corporation, which mortgage is recorded in Book 207, page 83, and is assigned by said Lewers & Cooke, a corporation, to Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., a corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, by bill of sale dated December 1, 1900, and duly recorded, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, September 29, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr.

Dated Honolulu, August 29, 1902.
LEWERS AND COOKE, LIMITED,
Assignee of Mortgage.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

First: Those certain lots of land lying in Kaula, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, particularly described in Royal Patent 1628, L. C. Award No. 3155, to Male, being the same premises conveyed to M. C. Amama, mortgagor, by deed of J. Keopaa, dated October 11, 1899, and recorded in Book 201, pages 60 and 61, respectively, excepting therefrom, however, 11,500 square feet conveyed by the said mortgagor to the Minister of the Interior by deed dated March 7, 1900, and recorded in Book 203, page 439.

Second: All that certain indenture of lease dated March 3, 1900, made by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to said M. C. Amama, for a term of fifteen (15) years, and covering a parcel of land containing one-fourth (1/4) of an acre, situated at said Kaula, Honolulu, said lease being duly recorded on April 11, 1900.

2414—Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by John Nahu, party of the first part, Kapule Nahu, wife of said party of the first part, joining therein, both of Hookea, District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to J. M. Monsarrat, of Honolulu, District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, party of the second part, dated the 8th day of December, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in said Honolulu, in Liber 168, page 204, said mortgage having been finally assigned to Samuel M. Damon, Henry E. Walby and S. Edward Damon, all of said Honolulu, partners in business under the firm name of Bishop & Co.,

Notice is hereby given that said Samuel M. Damon, Henry E. Walby and S. Edward Damon, partners as aforesaid, intend to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of both principal and interest, and that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, before the main entrance of the Judiciary building in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The premises covered by said mortgage are described therein as follows: 1. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kaula in said South Kona, containing an area of 43 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1466 to Henry Clarke and that were conveyed to the said Mortgagor by John Schief by deed dated April 30, 1894, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 146 on folio 328.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Hookea in said South Kona containing an area of 3.15 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 5106 L. C. Award No. 7066 to Kahala, Apanas 2 and 3, which were conveyed to said Mortgagor by W. Kaakimaka by deed dated May 11, 1895, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 155 on folios 238 and 239.

BISHOP & CO.,

By their Attorneys, Mott-Smith & Matthews.

Honolulu, T. H., August 21st, 1902.

2412—Aug. 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by B. E. Howell and H. B. Howell, his wife, B. L. Howe and L. E. Howe, his wife, all of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and H. B. Brand and Sadie Brand, his wife, both of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory aforesaid, mortgagors, to J. Alfred Magoon, Trustee, mortgagee, dated February 28th, A. D. 1899, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 152, pages 471-4, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction, at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, corner of Alaeka and Merchant streets, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of Magoon & Peters or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon building, corner of Alaeka and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,

Trustee, Mortgagee.

PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

1. All the lands and premises situate at Kamakela, Honolulu, being a portion of Apana 2, R. P. 1885, L. C. A. 8245, to Kalaeokeke, which were conveyed by John Holt, Jr., to W. W. Ahana, by deed dated March 21st, 1896, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 158, pages 259-60, and which were conveyed by W. W. Ahana and wife to the said W. E. Howell, B. L. Howe and H. B. Brand by deed dated February 21st, 1899, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 151, pages 42-3, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the north corner of this lot at fence and running: S. 59° 2' W. true 233 feet along lot 19 along Kuapua, thence S. 31° 40' E. true 164 feet along lot 19, thence to Kila Kanoa (w), thence N. 57° 40' E. true 104 feet along same and L. C. A. 725, Apana 1 to Pualealea no Keliokalani, thence S. 30° 25' E. true 12 feet along L. C. A. 725, thence

N. 53° 5' E. true 121 feet along L. C. A. 954, Apana 1 to Kaha, thence N. 28° 2' W. true 163 feet along L. C. A. 939 to Nalamane to initial point, area 332-1000 of an acre, together with right-of-way 10 feet wide to Kuku street, and in the

2. That certain indenture of lease between William Chung Hoon and Wong Leong, Trustee, of premises situate at Kamakela, said lease being dated February 10th, 1898, and recorded in said office in Liber 178, pages 64-7-8.

2415—Sept. 12, 19, 26, 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 21, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 195, pages 49-50, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition

broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:—